ARMED FORCES MEDICAL LIBRARY

Washington, D. C.

K204
I70
1.4a

Medical Pocket-Book.

CONTAINING

A short but plain Account of the SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, and METHODS of CURE, of the DISEASES incident to the HUMAN BODY.

Including such as require

SURGICAL TREATMENT:

Together with the

VIRTUES and DOSES of MEDICINAL COMPOSITIONS and SIMPLES.

Extracted from the best AUTHORS, and digested into ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

THE TENTH EDITION,
WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BY JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

BOSTON:
Printed by JOSEPH BUMSTEAD, for DAVID WEST, No. 36, Marlborough-Street, and E. LARKIN, jun. No. 50, Cornhill. 1791.

TO

SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

PHYSICIAN TO THEIR MAJESTIES;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF

PHYSICIANS AT LONDON AND

EDINBURGH;

AND OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON

AND PARIS, &c. &c.

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL

AND DEVOTED

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Great-Marlborough-Street,
Aug. 12, 1781.

PREFACE.

THE advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine, are ('tis presumed) too obvious to need enumeration; I shall, therefore, only premise a few necessary observations relative to the work itself.

I. The doses of medicines, &c. are set down as for adults; and therefore, the prescriber will easily vary them for other ages. For example, children of two years old may, in general, take about a third part of the doses for adults, or a little more; and so in proportion for other ages, the *constitution* being also considered.

II. Where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals at which the medicines are to be repeated: but these may be varied at the prescriber's discretion. For brevity's sake I have in

many places, uſed the word *frequenter*; by which I would have it underſtood, that every three, four, ſix, eight, &c. hours are meant, according to the exigency of the caſe.

III. When any particular indication is to be obſerved, the *claſſes* (as cathartics, diuretics, aſtringents, &c.) may be referred to; under which heads, as many of the compoſitions and ſimples as were judged neceſſary, are arranged.

IV. The limits aſſigned to the work would not admit of *formulæ*; nor do I think them by any means neceſſary. The doſes of all the articles uſually adminiſtered are ſet down; and I will not ſuppoſe, that there is any medical practitioner, who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, boluſes, or other forms that may be required. The vehicles ſhould be either perfectly innocent, (as aq. pura, ſyr. ſimp. &c.) or of ſimilar virtues with the medicines to be given. And if two articles of the ſame virtues (cathartics, for example) are

are employed, it ſcarce need be mentioned, that the doſe of each muſt be proportionably leſs. It may be added, that ingredients of a volatile nature ſhould be given in a liquid form, leſt their virtues exhale; very nauſeous ones ſhould, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or boluſes.

V. In the alphabet I have, for the moſt part, made uſe of Engliſh names; or at leaſt, have uſually referred from thoſe where technical ones are employed.

This work was drawn up originally for my own uſe, and in the courſe of practice, I have found it very convenient to refer to occaſionally. It was the opinion of thoſe medical Gentlemen who ſaw the M.S. that it would be equally uſeful to others, and this was my motive for making it public. If it aſſiſts the practitioner's memory in matters already known, (at leaſt till he has leiſure to conſult larger works, where neceſſary) my deſign is anſwered.

J. E.

THE

Medical Pocket-Book.

ABORTION.

SYMPTOMS. Pain in the back, loins, and lower part of the belly; ſhiverings; a flux of blood from the womb; nauſea, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, ſyncope, an opening and moiſture of the os tincæ. Moſt commonly happens between the ſecond and fourth months of pregnancy, though it may occur later. It may be occaſioned by frights, falls, ſtrong emetics or cathartics, or by any violent commotion of body or mind.

TREATMENT. Bleeding is neceſſary if the pulſe will bear it. The medicines ſhould be of the tonic and ſedative kind, as tinct. roſar. or decoct. cort. with tinct. theb. The body ſhould be kept lax with clyſters, or otherwiſe; the diet light broths, and the like; and the patient ſhould be kept very ſtill and quiet in bed.

If, nevertheleſs, abortion follows, diſcontinue the corroborants, and give ſpermaceti medicines with tinct. theb. &c. as after child-birth.

ABSCESS.

TREATMENT. Common abſceſſes may be treated by bringing them forward with proper cataplaſms, and when ripe, opening, digeſting, and cicatrizing. Avoid evacuations during the ſuppuration, unleſs inflammation require. See alſo *Boils*, *Phlegmon*, and *Ulcer*.

ABSORBENTS.

(Of acidity) Creta, magneſia, crabs eyes, coral, and all the teſtaceous powders; doſe ℈j. or ʒſſ. ſeveral times in a day. Alſo in like manner, ſal. tart. vel abſinth. gr. v. ſal ammon. vol. gr. v. diluted.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.

Alterative, vermifuge; doſe ℈j. ad ʒſſ. bis die.

AGARIC.

Outwardly applied ſtops hæmorrhages; ſtrewed on venereal warts, it ſometimes drives them away.

AGUE.

SYMPTOMS. The fit begins with cold ſhiverings; a ſmall quick pulſe; pain in the back and head; nauſea. To theſe ſucceed great heat and fever, which terminate in ſweats. The urine during the fit, pale, clear, and without ſediment; but in the interval, turbid, with a copious ſediment of a reddiſh colour.

In the *Quotidian Ague* the fit returns once in a day.

In the *Tertian*, every other day.

In

In the *Quartan*, the intermiſſion is of two whole days.

TREATMENT. Firſt give an emetic, and afterwards a gentle cathartic. If the intermiſſions are not regular, ſaline febrifuges ſhould be adminiſtered till that objection is removed; then give the bark, in ſubſtance ʒj. every two hours during the intermiſſion, adding tinct. theb. or other aſtringent if it runs off by ſtool. If the ſtomach will not bear the powder, give it in decoction, infuſion, or the extract in pills. Pulv. fl. chamæm. chalybs. rad. ſerp. virg. elix. vitr. acid, or t. theb. may be added according to circumſtances. The repetitions may be leſs frequent after the fit has been miſſed once or twice. Vitr. cærul. gr. ſſ. diſſolved in ʒj. of proof ſpirit, and given before the fit, has ſucceeded in ſome deſperate caſes.

ALKALINES.

Sal. tart. ſal abſinth. ſal vol. ammon. ſal. c. c. vol. gr. v. ad ℈j. Sp. vol. am. ſp. ſal ammon. ſp. C. C. gut. xv. ad ʒj. See alſo *Abſorbents*. To be given occaſionally to deſtroy acidities in the ſtomach, &c.

ALUM.

Aſtringent, gr. iv. ad ℈ſſ. Externally aſtringent and cooling.

ALOES.

Cathartic and *anthelmintic* ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ. Emmenagogue gr. v. ad x. bis die. Externally applied, *Vulnerary*.

ALTERATIVES.

ALTERATIVES.

See the preparation of mercury and antimony. Any medicine that works a cure gradually, by correcting the patient's habit of body, may be called an alterative.

ANASARCA. See *Dropsy.*

ANEURISM,

Or an enlargement of an artery, (known by its pulsation.)

TREATMENT. Bleeding, and proper evacuations; with low spare diet. Lead may be bound down pretty tight to the part. If these fail, recourse must be had to the operation of tying it above and below the tumour.

ANGINA GANGRENOSA,

Or putrid sore throat.

SYMPTOMS. Giddiness in the head, alternate heat and cold, and at length, after some hours, constant great heat: sometimes vomiting or purging; pains in the head; eyes inflamed and watery, as in the measles; anxiety, faintness, sore throat, with florid colour; or else, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, surrounded with red. On the second or third day the face, neck, breast, and hands swelled, and as if erysipelatous; an efflorescence of many small red pimples sometimes appear on the arms and other parts. The throat sloughs, ulcerates, and is very painful.

painful. Offenſive taſte, and delirium towards night.

TREATMENT. Avoid bleeding and evacuation, gentle ſudorifics excepted; and purgings ſhould be checked. Give firſt a gentle emetic, then medicines with contrayerva and conf. cardiac; or decoction of bark. Gargle, or rather ſyringe the throat with decoct. pect. cum rad. contray. to which, vinegar, myrrh, and honey of roſes may be added. If the ſloughs do not ſeparate, touch them with a rag dipped in a mixture of mel. ægypt. ʒj. and ʒij. of the preceding gargle; or gargle with water acidulated with ſp. of ſalt. To reſtore the patient give bark and elix. vitrioli, with proper ſtrengthening diet.

ANISEEDS.

Carminative gr. iv. ad gr. xv. or in infuſion ad ʒiv.

ANODYNES.

Opium crude or extr. gr. ¼ ad gr. ij. tinc. theb. gut. x. ad xl. or more, ſyr. e mecon ʒj. ad ʒſſ. elix. pareg. gr. xx. ad ʒjſſ. ther. andr. & conf. dam. ℈ſſ. ad ʒj. philon. Lond. ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ.

ANTHELMINTICS. See *Worms.*

ST. ANTHONY's FIRE. See *Eriſypelas.*

ANTIMONY *prepared.*

Alterative gr. v. ad ʒſſ. bis die.

ANTISPASMODICS.

ANTISPASMODICS.

See *Muſk*, and its *Julep*. Opiates, and the nervous medicines.

APHTHÆ. See *Thruſh*, and *Fever Apthoſe*.

APOPLEXY.

SYMPTOMS. A ſudden privation of ſenſation, and voluntary motion. The face red, and bloated; the mouth commonly open; the pulſe ſtrong and quick, eſpecially at firſt; reſpiration ſtrong, and attended with ſnorting.

TREATMENT. Bleed freely, and apply cupping-glaſſes to the head, neck, or between the ſhoulders; ſtrong clyſters and cathartics; bliſters ſhould be applied to the back and legs, and ſinapiſms to the feet. Medicines of the warm nervous kind, as caſtor, valerian, camphire, aſſa-fœtida, and volatile ſalts, ſhould frequently be adminiſtered.

Authors diſtinguiſh between a *ſanguineous* and *pituitous* apoplexy: The firſt ariſing from a turgidneſs of the veſſels of the brain; the laſt, from ſerous matter in the ventricles. In the latter caſe, emetics of the antimonial kind are ſerviceable, though often hurtful in the former; bleeding ſhould alſo be preſcribed with caution in the latter. A ſoft, mild, and opening vegetable regimen is preſcribed for patients ſubject to the ſanguineous, and a contrary one, with exerciſe, for ſuch as are recovered from a pituitous apoplexy.

APPETITE *Canine.*

TREATMENT. If an acid in the ſtomach be the cauſe, vomit, and give teſtaceous powders, magneſia, or alcalis. If worms, give anthelmintics. If it be natural, or proceeds from other cauſes, oils, fat meats, and broths, milk, and flour diet will be proper. Alſo opiates; ſmoaking tobacco is likewiſe of ſervice.

APPETITE, *Loſs of.*

TREATMENT. If the ſtomach be foul, give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha; and if neceſſary, a gentle cathartic alſo. If it proceeds from relaxation, the bitters, chalybeates, or bark, with or without elix. vitriol. If acidity and wind abound, join *ſal abſinth.* with the bitters. Sena, rhubarb, tart. ſolubil. or other laxatives, may occaſionally be employed if neceſſary.

ASCITES. See *Dropſy.*

ASSAFŒTIDA. See *Gum.*

ASTHMA.

SYMPTOMS. A difficulty of breathing, attended with wheezing; it returns at intervals; is preceded by diſinclination to motion, loſs of appetite, oppreſſion, flatulency, and frequent eructations. At length, the cheeks become red, the eyes prominent, and there is ſuch an anxiety and ſenſe of ſuffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect poſture, and can ſcarce ſpeak or expectorate. If he happens to ſleep he ſnores much;

much; at the height of the fit is desirous of cool free air; sweats about the neck and forehead; coughs up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; no fever; pulse extremely small and weak; urine pale and copious; as the fit abates, an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and deposits a copious sediment.

TREATMENT. During the fit bleed, if age or weakness do not forbid; blister between the shoulders, or at the pit of the stomach; the body should be opened with gentle cathartics: then give the pectorals and expectorants, joined, if necessary, with antispasmodics and sedatives.

ASTRINGENTS.

Alum gr. iij. ad xij. pulv. e succin. c. gr. v. ad ℈j tinct. rosar. ʒj. ad ij. elix. vitrioli acid gut. x. ad xx. vitriol. alb. gr. ij. ad v. colcothar gr. iij. ad ℈ss. sacch. saturn. gr. ¼ ad j. See also *Corroborant*. For the bowels in purgings, &c. ext. lign. camp, gr. v. ad ℈j. alum, elect. e scord. ℈ss. ad ʒjss. rhab. torrefact. gr. v. ad xv. Ripe acid fruits, as currants, sloes, &c. are also good.

ATROPHY.

SYMPTOMS. A nervous consumption, or wasting of the body; without fever, or other hectic symptoms.

TREATMENT. This must be varied according to the cause. If the appetite and digestion be bad, give a gentle puke, and afterwards the bitters with

with ſteel. If ſcorphulous, the ſteel with bark. If worms be the cauſe, anthelmintics. If lues venerea, mercurials and decoct. ſarſaparil. If hyſterics or hypochondriaca, join chalybeates with pil. gummoſ. or other medicines of this claſs. If profuſe evacuation, as fluor albus, the bark, chalybeate waters, ſarſaparilla, and exerciſe. If attended with ſcurvy, the ſcorbutic juices, vegetable acids, and bark. If aſthmatic ſymptoms appear, the ſquill preparations, or other pectorals and antiſpaſmodics, and bliſters. Diet, however, muſt aſſiſt medicine in the cure; which, where nothing forbids, ſhould be of the ſoft, nutritive, and ſtrengthening kind, and eaſy of digeſtion; as milk, calves feet, and other jellies, &c. The country air is good.

ATTENUANTS.

Alcalis (which ſee.) Chalybeates. See *Flor. Mart.* and *Deobſtruents*, *Mercurials*, ſee *Calomel*, &c.

BALSAM *of Capivi.*

Corroborant, diuretic, gut. x. ad xxx.

BALSAM *of Guaiacum.*

Gut. xx. ad ʒj. for rheumatic complaints, foulneſs of ſkin, gleets, &c.

BALSAM *Lucatellus's.*

℈j. ad ʒj. for dyſenteries, or coughs.

BALSAM

BALSAM *of Sulphur.*

Gut. iv. ad ℈j. for coughs and aſthmatic complaints.

BALSAM *of Peru.*

Gut. iv. ad xv. for nervous complaints and head-aches, gonorrhœas, aſthmas, &c.

BALSAM *of Tolu.*

Gr. v. ad ℈j. for coughs, &c.

BALSAM *Traumatic.*

Gut. x. ad xxx. for inward wounds, bruiſes, or coughs; externally for cuts.

BARK.

Febriſuge, corroborant, ſtomachic, antiſeptic ℈j. ad ʒj. ſeveral times in a day, decoction, or extract in proportion. The red bark is the ſpecies that ought to be preferred. For the revival of this excellent medicine, we are indebted to the authors of the London Medical Journal.

BARK *of Pomegranates.*

Aſtringent, ſtomachic, in decoction ʒj. ad ʒij. *frequenter.*

BARK *of Lemons and Oranges.*

Stomachic, in infuſion ʒj. ad ʒij. bis die.

BALAUSTINE *Flowers.*

Aſtringent, ℈ſſ. ad ʒſ. or in decoction.

BEARING DOWN. See *Procidentia,* and *Prolapſus.*

BENJAMIN.

Gr. iv. ad xv. as a pectoral and asthmatic.

BITES *and* STINGS *of venomous animals.*

TREATMENT. To those of small insects, as gnats, bugs, wasps, &c. apply spt. C. C. milk, oil, hony, or vinegar; to that of the viper, its own fat, spt. C. C. or ol. amygd. foment, poultice, and bleed, if inflammation require; and give milk inwardly, with theriaca, sal C. C. or other antidote. For the rattlesnake's bite, give a spoonful or two of juice of plantain or horehound, and apply a tobacco leaf steeped in rum to the part.

BLADDER *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. Acute burning pain, and tension in the part; with fever, frequent inclination to go to stool, and constant desire to make water.

TREATMENT. As directed for *kidneys inflamed.*

BLEEDING *external.*

Apply the *styptics* mentioned under that word. Bleed at the arm, purge, and give cooling medicines if necessary. Keep the patient cool.

BLEEDING *at the Nose.*

TREAT as in *Bleeding external*; vinegar, or other styptic, may also be snuffed up the nostrils, or cotton plugs, dipped in them put up. The patient in this case also, must be kept cool.

BLIGHT. See *Erisypelas.*

BLOOD,

BLOOD, *ſpitting of*, or *Hæmoptoe*.

SYMPTOMS. A cough and ſhort reſpiration attends. If the blood coughed up appears florid, liquid, and frothy, eſpecially if the patient be conſumptive, it argues a rupture of ſome veſſel in the lungs; is attended with pain if occaſioned by a fall, or bruiſe.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, laxatives, and ſtyptics; as tr. roſar. tr. ſtyptic, alum, bark, bals. traumat. pulv. e ſuccin. c. nitro, and occaſionally an opiate; the feet bathed in warm water; a ſlender cooling diet, and no exerciſe.

BLOOD, *Vomiting of*.

SYMPTOMS. There is no cough when the blood comes from the ſtomach; a ſenſe of weight and oppreſſion precedes the vomiting; the ſtomach is often diſtended; the blood of a darker colour than in an *hæmoptoe*.

TREATMENT. As in the preceding caſe. Small doſes of vitr. virid. calcin. are efficacious in this, and alſo in a rupture of a veſſel in the inteſtines, and a conſequent *diſcharge of blood by ſtool*.

BOILS.

TREATMENT. They are to be ripened with proper poultices or cataplaſms; opened, digeſted with baſilicon, &c. and healed with cerat. epulot. or the like. If fungous fleſh appears, deſtroy it with red precipitate, or other proper eſcarotic. Alteratives and edulcorants, with corroborants, if neceſſary, ſhould be given internally.

BORAX,

BORAX.

Emmenagogue, diuretic, gr. v. or x. Externally to aphthæ.

BREASTS *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. A few days after delivery the breasts sometimes feel uneasy, or painful, and swell, the milk stagnating.

TREATMENT. Gentle purges and cooling diaphoretics. Apply diachylum plaisters, or empl. saponac, warm cloths, or the like, to the parts, and to the axillæ. If inflammation, foment, and poultice with bread and milk. If suppuration, continue to poultice, and let it break of itself; after which, digest with poultices or otherwise, and cicatrize.

If fever appears during the inflammation, treat it as directed for *fever (milk.)*

If the breasts are merely hard, fomentations, poultices, and oil rubbed over them, are best.

BRUISES. See *Contusions.*

BUBO. See *Venereal Disease* and *Abscess.*

BURNS. See *Scalds.*

CACHEXY. See *Dropsy.*

TREATMENT. Sal diureticus, squills, or other diuretics; cathartics; then chalybeates, bark, &c. with proper exercise.

CÆLIAC PASSION.

SYMPTOMS. A purging, or discharge of aliment

ment indigeſted, and ſomewhat like chyle, with waſting of the body.

TREATMENT. An emetic; ſtomachic, binding, and warm ſtrengthening remedies; as bitters, ſpec. arom. philon. Lond. extr. lig. camp. opium, elect. e ſcord. creta, &c. with proper diet.

CALAMINE.

In collyriums for inflamed eyes; and in ointment as a cicatrizer.

CALAMUS.

Aromatic, gr. v. ad xv.

CALOMEL. See *Mercury.*

CAMPHIRE.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, antiſpaſmodic, gr. iij. ad ʒſſ. or more.

CANCER.

SYMPTOMS. A round unequal tumour of a livid colour, ſurrounded with varicoſe veſſels, and ſeated in the glandular parts of the body. Some cancers are fixed, others moveable; ſome pale, others red and inflamed; ſometimes they remain harmleſs for years, at others they increaſe haſtily; ulcerate, and diſcharge a fœtid ſanious ichor, and ſoon prove mortal.

TREATMENT. Bleeding; in caſe of inflammation, cooling laxatives; ſalt water, extract cicutæ, magneſia, ſoap, or the like, in ſmall doſes as alteratives. Externally, apply lint only if the tumour breaks. Hemlock fomentations have been

been found ſerviceable, as hath alſo the herb called clivers. Calmneſs of mind and proper regimen muſt be obſerved; but extirpation with the knife where it can be done, is the only certain remedy. *For Cancer in the womb, ſee Womb.*

CANTHARIDES.

Analeptic, diuretic, gr. ſſ. ad gr. ij.

CARAWAYS.

Carminative, gr. iij. ad ℈ſſ. or in infuſion.

CARDAMOMS.

Carminative, gr. iij. ad ℈ſſ.

CARDIALGIA. See *Heart-burn.*

CARMINATIVES.

Sem. cardam. aniſi and carui, gr. iij. ad ʒſſ. Ol. carui, aniſi, anethi, and juniperi gut. j. ad iij. Philonium ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ. Spec. arom. gr. iv. ad ℈ſſ. Tinct. cardam. vel aromat. gut. x. ad ʒj.

CARUNCLES. See *Urine.*

CARUS.

TREATMENT as in the apoplexy, of which this is only a ſlighter degree.

CASTOR.

Nervous, antiſpaſmodic, emmenagogue, gr. iv. ad ℈j.

CASTOR OIL.

Laxative ʒſſ. ad ʒj. alſo nephritic and icteric.

CATARRH. See *Cough.*

CATHARTICS.

Jalap gr. xv. ad ʒſſ. Sal Glaub. ʒſſ. ad ʒjſſ. Aloes ϑſſ. ad ϑj. Pil. ex colocynth ϑj. ad ϑij. Elect. e ſcam. ʒj. ad ʒij. Pulv. e ſcammon. c. ϑj. ad ϑij. Extract cath. gr. xv. ad ʒſſ. Colocynth ϑſſ. ad gr. xxv. Rhubarb ϑj. ad ϑij. Inf. ſenæ, ʒj. ad ʒiv. Tinct. ſacræ, ſenæ, and rhubarb ʒj. ad ʒiij. Gamboge, and ſcammony, ϑſſ. ad ϑj. Ol. ricini ʒſſ. ad ʒj.

CEPHALICS.

Spt. lav. c. vel ſpt. vol. arom. gut. x. ad xl. æther a few drops. Alſo externally to the temples. See *Nervous*, and *Head-ach.*

CHALK.

Abſorbent, cardialgic ϑj. ad ʒj.

CHALYBS *prepared.*

Deobſtruent, tonic, gr. ij. ad ϑſſ.

CHAMOMILE *flowers.*

Stomachic, corroborant, gr. v. ad ϑj. or in infuſion.

CHICKEN-POX. See *Pox.*

CHILBLAINS.

If they are not broke, bathe them with ſp. vin. camph. ſp. terebinth, urine, brine, melted ſalt butter, or rub them with ſnow. If they break, dreſs them with warm digeſtives, and afterwards with cerat epulotic.

CHILD-BIRTH.

CHILD-BIRTH.

If there be a profuſe diſcharge of the lochia, give cooling medicines. If a puerperal, or milk fever, treat them as under thoſe articles. After delivery, and the after-birth, ſperma-ceti, with gentle opiates; and if neceſſary, caſtor, or other uterine remedy.

CHINA *Root.*

Alterative, antivenereal, antiſcorbutic, in decoction like ſarſaparilla.

CHLOROSIS. See *Menſes.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Symptoms. Violent vomiting and looſeneſs, from bile abounding in the ſtomach and bowels; ſharp pains, gripings, and flatulency; thirſt, heat, anxiety, pulſe quick and unequal; cold ſweats, and at length ſyncope, and coldneſs in the extremities. Chiefly attacks young perſons, and in the ſummer and autumn.

Treatment. Large and frequent draughts of chicken broth, to the quantity of a gallon or two; and clyſters of the ſame ſhould be continually injected. If the vomiting continues, give an infuſion of oat bread, toaſted brown, in water; afterwards cinnamon water, conf. card. elect. e ſcord. or the like, with tinct. theb. An emetic may be proper, as alſo ripe fruit, &c. See *Colic bilious.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony.*

Alterative, vermifuge gr. iij. ad ℈j.

CINNAMON.

CINNAMON.

Aſtringent, carminative, aromatic, gr. iij. ad ʒſſ. or in infuſion.

COLCOTHAR.

Aſtringent, ſtyptic, corroborant, gr. iij. ad gr. viij. Alſo externally to hæmorrhages.

COLD and COUGH.

SYMPTOMS well known. In phlegmatic habits, the cough is moiſt, and in the hypochondriac and ſcorbutic, dry.

TREATMENT. Gentle and regular warmth; bleeding, if nothing forbids; and eſpecially if a fever, or pain in the breaſt, &c. ariſe. Oily, or ſpermaceti medicines, or other pectorals, with opiates. If coſtive, proper laxatives; and if the ſtomach is loaded with phlegm, an emetic; where greaſy medicines diſagree, give pil. de ſtyrace, pulv. e trag. c. ſquills, mucilag. cydon. lozenges of liquorice, &c. Bliſters are very efficacious, as are alſo gentle ſudorifics repeatedly taken; with diluents and ſaline febrifuges, when the perſpiration is obſtructed, and fever appears.

COLIC, *Bilious.*

SYMPTOMS. An acute pain, and obſtruction in the inteſtines; accompanied with a vomiting of yellow or greeniſh bile. A bitter taſte in the mouth, with great heat. The pain ſometimes fixed about the region of the navel, ſometimes all over the abdomen, at other times ſhifting from

one part to another. A pulsation and cold are likewise felt in the belly. Urine little or none. Frequently hoarseness, with thirst and fever. Most prevalent in summer.

TREATMENT. Bleed, and give an emetic, with a large quantity of inf. flor. ch. or the like, to work it off; then give cathartics (pills chiefly, or ol. ricini) with opium, and opening emollient clysters. If these fail, put the patient into the warm bath. If the vomiting continues, saline draughts, with tinct. theb. Pills of gr. ss. or gr. j. of crude opium are most powerful in removing pain and spasm; and enable the cathartics to take the better effect.

COLIC, *Hysteric.*

SYMPTOMS. This is a disease to which women of lax and gross habits, and of irritable dispositions, chiefly are subject. It begins with violent pain in the region of the stomach, much green and yellow matter is vomited, and great lowness of spirits succeed; the pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again in a few weeks with equal violence. Sometimes 'tis attended with jaundice, which in a few days goes off.

TREATMENT. Avoid bleeding and purging unless plethora or costiveness indicate; clear the stomach with warm water, chamomile tea, &c. then give a carminative antispasmodic, with opium; (as castor, conf. card. philon. conf. paulin.) which may be occasionally repeated. Recruit the

the ſtrength with bark, bitters, air, exerciſe, chalybeates, &c. This diſorder in men is called the *Hypochondriac Colic*, and ſhould be treated in like manner.

COLIC *Inflammatory*, or *inflammation of the bowels.*

SYMPTOMS. A vehement burning fixed pain is felt in the parts moſt affected, with heat of the whole body, quick pulſe, loſs of ſtrength, anxiety and reſtleſſneſs.

TREATMENT. Bleed largely, and repeat it if neceſſary, and the pulſe will bear it; procure ſtools with ſoft mild cathartics, as ol. ricini, oily mixtures with manna and tart. ſolub. or the like; or if theſe will not ſtay, with pills of extr. cath. and opium; emollient clyſters ſhould be frequently given, and ſoft emollient liquids drank; the bowels ſhould be fomented, bladders of water, bags of ſalt or oats heated, the ſkins of animals juſt killed applied to the part; and the warm bath ſhould be preſcribed if theſe prove ineffectual. In caſe of violent vomiting, give the ſaline draughts in the act of effervescence; and the pain and ſpaſm, if violent, may be abated with pills of crude opium; bliſters may be applied to the part affected; the fumes of *tobacco* thrown up the fundament, in caſe all other cathartics fail; or give quickſilver.

COLIC *Nervous*, called alſo the *Devonſhire Colic*, *Colic* of *Poictiers*, *dry Gripes*, and the *dry Belly-ache*.

SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS. Begins with a ſenſe of weight or pain at the pit of the ſtomach, attended with loſs of appetite, yellowiſhneſs in the countenance, a ſlight nauſea, and coſtiveneſs; a vomiting of acrid ſlime, and green bile ſucceed; the pain often deſcends to the navel, ſhooting from thence to each ſide, with great violence; the inteſtines ſeem drawn to the ſpine, with convulſive ſpaſms; the pain continues without remiſſion for ſeveral hours together; pulſe as in health; no fever, but rather lowneſs; when at length the pain abates, an odd tingling is felt along the ſpina dorſi, which extending to the legs and arms, they become weak and paralytic.

TREATMENT. Vomit ſeveral times with warm chamomile tea, then give opium in pills or otherwiſe, as alſo by clyſter; the pain and tenſion being removed by theſe, give gentle cathartics, ſuch as ol. ricini, infuſ. ſen. with ſalts, and the like; laxative clyſters may alſo be preſcribed; bleed, if the pulſe be high; ſtools being procured, an anodyne, carminative, and antiſpaſmodic may be given, as camphire, valerian, caſtor, conf. card. or the like, with opium. If the pain returns, have recourſe again to opium pills; if paralytic ſymptoms come on, embrocate the limbs and ſpine with lin. vol. cum camphor. or other warm liniment. If convulſions, give muſk with opium. After the diſorder, bark, with bitters and rhubarb, ſhould be ordered; together with a light, but nutritive diet. Flannel may alſo be worn round the waiſt.

Painters

Painters and glaziers, who are ſubject to this diſorder on account of the lead uſed in their work, rely on burnt gin, which I have ſeen them take with ſurprizing ſucceſs.

COLIC *Stone*, or *Niphritis.*

SYMPTOMS. The colic which ſometimes ariſeth from the ſtone, may be known from the other kinds by the following ſigns: There is a fixed pain in the kidney, which is propagated to the genitals; ſtools afford preſent relief in other colics, but not in this; after eating, the pain is increaſed in others, but leſſened in this; in others, the urine is thicker in the beginning than afterwards, but in this, it is at firſt clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel, and other ſediment.

TREATMENT. Turpentine clyſters are given with good effect; the pil. ſapon. or other nephritic anodyne; care alſo being taken to keep the body open. But for more on this head, ſee the article STONE.

COLIC *Wind.*

SYMPTOMS. A wandering pain in the bowels, with rumblings, which abates on the expulſion of air; the pain is not increaſed by preſſure; thirſt not extraordinary; and the pulſe but little diſturbed.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if the patient can bear it; ſtools muſt be procured by ſaline or other cathartics, and emollient clyſters; previous to which, an emetic alſo may be given if judged neceſſary; and fomentations, or bladders of hot water may be applied to the belly; as may

likewiſe anodyne, ſpirituous, and aromatic embrocations, as balſ. anod. cum ol. menth. or the like. A paſſage being procured, carminatives joined with opium may be adminiſtered; as philon. Lond. or the like.

COLICA *meconialis*. See *Meconium*.

COLOCYNTH.

Cathartic, gr. x. ad ℈j.

COMA. See *Carus*.

CONFECTION *Alkermes*.

Cordial, ℈j ad ʒj.

CONFECTION *Cordial*.

Carminative, cordial, ℈ſſ. ad ℈ij.

CONFECTION *Democrat*.

Alexipharmic, anodyne ℈ſſ. ad ℈ij.

CONFECTION *Paulins*.

Anodyne, nervous, ℈ſſ. ad ℈j.

CONSUMPTION *Nervous*. See *Atrophy*.

CONSUMPTION *Pulmonary*, or *Phthiſis*.

Symptoms. Habitual fever; waſting of all parts of the body; dry cough; quick ſmall pulſe; moderate heat; laſſitude; faintneſs; night ſweats; flying pains and ſtitches; uneaſineſs about the diaphragm and breaſts; the expectorated matter purulent; ſometimes bloody and offenſive, with white round lumps. If the ſymptoms are violent,

a ſpitting of blood ſoon follows, which is thin, florid, and frothy; but it afterwards becomes paler, and the diſcharge changes at length into pus. Ulcers, or tubercles in the lungs, are the cauſe.

TREATMENT. Small repeated bleedings; bliſters kept open, and ſetons; gum ammon. myrrh, or balſ. Peruv. with nitre, and elix. pareg. or pil. e ſtyrac. at night; decoct. cort. may be given twice a day with good effect. While tubercles are forming, with fever and inflammation, avoid heating medicines, and give cooling febrifuges; if little or no fever, chalybeates are very efficacious; in ſpitting of blood, bleed and give tinct. roſar. tinct. ſtypic, or the like, and keep the body gently open. For ſweats, give elix. vitri. acid. or if that diſagrees, the pearl julep; very gentle vomits of ipecacuanha may be given twice a week, if nothing forbids, to promote expectoration; change of air and gentle exerciſe are good; the diet ſhould be light, mild, and nutritive; as jellies, broths, milk, butter-milk, &c. Dr. Simmons's excellent treatiſe on this ſubject may be conſulted.

CONTRAYERVA.

Alexipharmic gr. v. ad ℈j.

CONTUSIONS.

TREATMENT. Bathe the part with vinegar lin. ſapon. lin. vol. ſpt. mindereri, or arquebuſade; and if neceſſary, apply a poultice of oatmeal and vinegar.

vinegar. If there be inflammation, bleed, and purge, uſe emollient fomentations and cataplaſms. If ſuppuration appears, apply proper topical remedies to forward it, and treat as in *abſceſſes*.

CONVULSIONS.

SYMPTOMS. Involuntarily contractions or ſpaſms of the muſcles, and conſequent motions of the parts which they ſerve. Children are moſt ſubject to this complaint, and women of delicate conſtitutions.

TREATMENT. If a plethora be indicated, bleed; if otherwiſe, avoid it; bliſters, laxatives, and emollient clyſters, if nothing forbid; the nervous and antiſpaſmodic medicines, as aſſafœtida, caſtor, camphire, muſk, volatile ſalts, with opium, if neceſſary. If the bowels are convulſed, opium may be added to the clyſters alſo. The parts may be rubbed externally with balſ. anod. and lin. vol. or other warm anodyne embrocation: free air ſhould be allowed to the patient.

In children, this complaint often proceeds from an acid in the prima via; magneſia is then proper. Worms may alſo occaſion it, anthelmintics are in this caſe to be given; bliſters, and anodynes, given with caution, are good.

CORAL *pp.*

Abſorbent ℈j. ad ʒj.

CORALLINE.

Anthelmintic ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ.

CORNS.

CORNS.

Cover them with mucilage, or others plaiſter, after bathing them in warm water, and paring them as much as convenient away. Large eaſy ſhoes ſhould be worn, and a little cotton may be laid over them, to prevent their being rubbed or preſſed.

CORROBORANTS. See *Bark*, and its preparations; ſee alſo *Tonics*.

COUGH, *Hooping*.

SYMPTOMS. It affects children; who by reaſon that the phlegm is difficult of expectoration, ſtrain violently to bring it up; with a whooping noiſe, till they are almoſt ſuffocated and convulſed.

TREATMENT. If inflammatory ſymptoms, or fever appear, bleed; give oxymel vomits, or rather ſmall doſes of ipecac. or tart. emet. to bring up the phlegm. Keep the body rather lax; and preſcribe tinct. fulig. or other antiſpaſmodic; gentle ſedatives of ſyr. e mecon. are efficacious; bliſters, gentle ſudorifics, and a ſpare, thin, but nouriſhing diet. Bark may be given, with caſtor, to ſupport the patient's ſtrength. But change of air, frequently repeated, ſometimes does wonders in theſe caſes.

CRABS CLAWS, } Abſorbent ℈j. ad ℥j.
CRABS EYES, }

CREAM

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Aperient, cooling, ʒss. ad ʒss. or more; or made into whey, or infusion.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

See the articles *Itch*, *Scurvy*, and *Tetters*.

CUTS.

Apply balſ. traumatic, afterwards dreſs with ſome mild digeſtive, and then cicatrize. If an artery is wounded, it muſt be taken up, or the ſpunge tent applied. See *Wounds*.

DANCE, *St. Vitus's*.

SYMPTOMS. Convulſions of the legs, arms, and head; inarticulate ſpeech, and lolling out of the tongue; drawing one leg after, like an idiot; with variety of odd and ridiculous geſtures. Chiefly affects the youthful.

TREATMENT. Emetics, cathartics, pulv. rad. valer. in large quantities; bark, chalybeates, ſea-bathing; electricity, millepedes, and æthiops mineral, have been of uſe; bliſters and bleeding, if judged neceſſary. If worms are the cauſe, give anthelmintics.

DEAFNESS.

TREATMENT. If it proceeds from hardened wax, ſyringe the ears, and drop in ol. amygd. If the wax be deficient, ol. amygd. with a little ol. roſiſmar, or thelike. If cold be the cauſe, warmth; the remedies uſed againſt colds, and ſyringing with ſome warm ſoft liquid. If it be nervous,

give

give the nervous medicines, bark, &c. and apply blisters. Electricity has been found useful. In inflammation, bleed, purge, blister, foment, poultice, and prescribe the pediluvia. If there be ulcers, use injections, with tinct. myrrh, honey, &c. If insects are in the ear, fill the meatus with warm oil or water, or throw in the fumes of tobacco.

DECOCTION, *Pectoral. Ad libitum.*

DECOCTION, *White.*

Absorbent and astringent, *ad libitum.*

DELIVERY. See *Child-birth.*

DENTITION. See *Teething.*

DEOBSTRUENTS.

Pil. ecphractic ℈ss. ad ℈j. Sal martis gr. ij. ad vj. Calomel gr. ij. ad v. See also *Menses, Savine, Castor, Hellebore, Elix. Myrrh,* &c.

DIABÆTES. See *Urine.*

DIAPHORETICS. See *Sudorifics.*

DIARRHŒA.

Symptoms. A purging, without much sickness or pain; succeeded by loss of appetite; and sometimes nausea, fever, with weak pulse, dry skin, and thirst.

Treatment. If it proceeds from any thing offensive in the bowels, give rhubarb first, either in powder or tincture; and afterwards astringents and

and abſorbents, as jul. e cret. elect. e ſcord. extr. lig. camp. pulv. e bolo, &c. with or without opium as you ſee neceſſary. Starch glyſters, with opium, elect. e ſcord. &c. and bleeding, if neceſſary, may be preſcribed.

If weakneſs of the bowels and indigeſtion occaſion the complaint, the bitters, bark, or chalybeates. If obſtructed perſpiration, gentle ſudorifics ſhould be interpoſed.

Sometimes a purging is an effort of nature, to relieve the conſtitution from offending matters, or it is critical. You muſt be careful to diſtinguiſh in theſe cauſes, as checking the purging may be followed by a fever, or other bad conſequences.

In diarrhœas, vegetable and aceſcent diet ſhould be refrained from; decoct. alb. is beſt for common drink, and rice victuals for food. When purgings proceed from a putreſcent cauſe, ripe fruits and antiſeptics are proper.

DIURETICS.

Sal diuretic ℈j. ad ℈ij. Camphire gr. iij. ad ℈ſſ. Ol. junip. gr. ij. ad v. Rad. ſcil. gr. iij. ad x. Spt. terebinth gut. x. ad xx. Spt. nitr. d. ʒſſ. ad ʒj. Mucilag. gum arab. ad libit. tinct. canthar. gr. x. ad xxx.

DROPSY.

Symptoms. A collection of water or ſerum in ſome part of the body. Before the diſorder is perfectly formed it is called *Cachexy*; when the lymph

lymph is accumulated in the cellular membrane it is called *Anaſarca*, or *Leucophlegmatia*; when there is a collection of water in the abdomen, it is termed *Aſcites*; if in the brain, *Hydrocephalus*; if in the breaſt, *Hydrops pectoris*; if in the womb, *Hydrops uteri*; and if in the ſcrotum, *Hydrocele*.

In common dropſies the legs uſually ſwell, and a dent or pit remains for ſome time after preſſing the fleſh with the finger; the appetite abates; the face either bloats or becomes thin and pale; little urine is made; thirſt, ſlow fever, ſhortneſs of breath, laſſitude and heavineſs; theſe ſymptoms obtain eſpecially in the anaſarca and aſcites. In the hydrocephalus, convulſions, ſquinting, ſhunning the light, opening of the ſutures, and vomiting of bile, commonly attend, eſpecially if the diſeaſe be far advanced.

TREATMENT. In the *Anaſarca* and *Aſcites*, purges with jalap, ſcammony, calomel, gamboge, elaterium, or the like, twice or thrice a week. Tinct. cupri. ſquills, tinct. cantharid. ſal diuretic. or ſal abſinth. with bitter infuſion. Emetics and ſudorifics, bliſters and ſcarifications, preſcribed with due caution, have often good effect, otherwiſe they may do harm. Bark may be given if the ſtrength flags, or conſumptive ſymptoms appear. Weak liquids of all kinds uſed to be avoided, but are now allowed freely with ſucceſs, eſpecially after the draſtic purges. Cryſtals of tartar given in large quantity, have had good

 effect,

effect. Gum guaiacum has alſo been recommended. In this complaint bread is generally ordered to be toaſted, and fleſh to be baked, roaſted, or broiled. Smoaking is of great uſe, and muſtard ſeeds taken whole have often been of ſervice. If the diſorder ariſeth from the too copious uſe of weak liquids, or obſtructed perſpiration, ſudorifics are much to be depended upon. If from drunkenneſs, riding on horſeback, and the uſe of wine, or rather geneva diluted with water, in moderate quantity, will be uſeful. If from a conſumptive tendency, diuretics, joined with corroborants. If after great loſs of blood, or from tedious fevers, cathartics ſhould not be uſed too freely, but chalybeate bitters ſhould be chiefly relied on. In the *Aſcites*, tapping muſt be performed, if the methods above recommended fail.

In *Dropſy of the breaſt*, diuretics are chiefly to be employed, cathartics only occaſionally. Bliſters applied below the breaſt, and even on the thighs or legs, and kept open, are alſo very effectual.

In the *Hydrocephalus intermus*, a ſalivation excited by mercury has of late been recommended, but its efficacy is not yet clearly aſcertained; purges may be given, and medicines of the carminative and antiſpaſmodic kind. Bliſters, ſetons, and iſſues ſhould alſo be preſcribed.

In the *Dropſy of the womb*, emetics, ſtimulating clyſters,

clyſters, and occaſionally, cathartics; diuretic, attenuant, and reſolvent medicines ſhould be given; and fomentations and vapour baths adviſed.

In the *Hydrocele*, let out the water with the trocar at the bottom part of the ſcrotum; but when water is contained in the cellular membrane, treat it as an *Anaſarca*.

DRY GRIPES, or *Dry-belly-ach*.

See COLIC *Nervous*.

DYSENTERY, or *Bloody-flux*.

SYMPTOMS. A diſcharge of mucus, blood, purulent matter by ſtool; violent gripings; pain in the loins, and anus; teneſmus, and fever.

TREATMENT. A rhubarb, or other gentle purge, and after proper evacuation, julep e cret. with ſpermaceti, and an opiate. Bleed, if you find it neceſſary; and give ſtarch clyſters with opium and aſtringents; boluſes of bees-wax and ſpermaceti, or balſ. locat. with el. e ſcord, are efficacious. Small doſes (a grain or two) of ipecac. have often ſucceeded; as hath alſo vitrum antim. cerat. in doſes of gr. v. with ſome opiate, occaſionally repeated. Sudorifics are ſometimes of uſe, by promoting a determination to the ſurface of the body. Emollient fomentations, and balſamic clyſters with opium, will beſt remove the teneſmus.

The diet as in the diarrhœa. Milk with mut-

ton

ton ſuet boiled in it, and the fat afterwards taken off, is eſteemed excellent.

DYSURIA. See *Urine*.

EAR-ACH. See *Deafneſs*.

EARTH, *Japan*.
Aſtringent, ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ.

ELATERIUM.
Cathartic in dropſies gr. j. ad iij.

ELECTUARY of *Bayberries*,
ʒſſ. in clyſters.

ELECTUARY *Lenitive*; *or of Caſſia*.
Laxative ʒij. and ʒſſ.

ELECTUARY of *Scammony*.
Cathartic, antirheumatic ʒj. ad ʒij.

ELECTUARY of *Scordium*.
Aſtringent ʒſſ. ad ʒjſſ. alſo ſudorific.

ELIXIR *of Aloes*.
Deobſtruent, opening, vermifuge gut. xv. ad ʒj.

ELIXIR *of Myrrh compound*.
Emmenagogue gut. v. and ʒſſ.

ELIXIR *Paregoric*.
Aſthmatic, anodyne gut. xx. ad ʒjſſ.

ELIXIR *of vitriol acid*.
Corroborant gut. vj. ad xx.

EMMENAGOGUES.

EMMENAGOGUES. See *Deobſtruents.*

EMETICS.

Pulv. ipecac. ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ. Vin. ipec. ʒj. ad ʒij. Tart. emet. gr. j. ad iij. Vin. antim. ʒij. ad ʒſſ. Vitriol. alb. ℈ſſ. ad ℈j.

EMPYEMA.

SYMPTOMS. An enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and œdematous foulneſs of the ſkin, and fleſh of one ſide thereof; dry cough, and difficult breathing: It ariſeth from matter formed, and lying looſe in the thorax.

TREATMENT, may be much like that preſcribed in the Vomica. Medicines which promote abſorption, and bliſters may alſo be uſeful. But letting out the matter, where it can conveniently be done, is the beſt cure.

EMULSION, *Common.*

Diuretic, emollient, *ad libitum.*

EPILEPSY.

SYMPTOMS. Languid pulſe, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head, with ſtupor and drowſineſs, ſometimes precede the fit; though it often comes on without theſe previous ſymptoms. The patient falls down ſuddenly, gnaſhes the teeth, froths at the mouth, uſes many diſagreeable geſticulations and diſtortions, and ſometimes diſcharges involuntarily by ſtool and urine.

TREATMENT. If the veſſels are full, bleed; emetics and laxatives are proper; warm, nervous, and attenuating remedies, as caſtor, valerian, aſſafœtida, cinnabar, viſcus querc. ol. animal. ſal c. c. &c. ſhould be directed. Bliſters kept open, and ſetons are very ſerviceable; flowers of zinc have ſucceeded well, a grain or two at a doſe once or twice a day. To reſtore the ſtrength, and prevent returns, the bark, or other corroborant, and the cold bath, with proper diet, air, and exerciſe.

ERYSIPELAS.

SYMPTOMS. The uſual precurſory ſymptoms of a fever; the face, or other parts affected, inflamed; with ſcurf, pimples, and bliſters; heat, redneſs, itching and ſmarting; drowſineſs and difficulty of breathing commonly attend.

TREATMENT. Bleed, and give proper lenitives, and cooling diaphoretic febrifuges. Bliſters, and cordial ſudorifics, as camphire, contrayerva, &c. if low pulſe and malignancy require. The parts may be bathed with ſoftening fomentations, milk, &c.

ESCHAROTICS.

Merc. corroſiv. ruber, vitriol. cærul. the cauſtics, alum uſt. verdigris, &c.

ETHIOPS. See *Æthiops*.

EXTRACT of *Bark*.

Corroborant, &c, gr. v, ad ℈j.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *Cathartic.*

Gr. xv. ad ℈ij.

EXTRACT of *Chamomile, or of Gentian.*

Stomachic, gr. v. ad ℈ſſ.

EXTRACT of *Guaiacum.*

℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ. Alterative, antirheumatic, anti-venereal.

EXTRACT of *black Hellebore.*

Deobſtruent, opening, gr. v. ad ℈ſſ.

EXTRACT of *Hemlock.*

Deobſtruent, alterative, &c. gr. v. ad ℈j.

EXTRACT of *Jalap.*

Cathartic, ℈ſſ. ad ℈j.

EXTRACT of *Logwood.*

Aſtringent, gr. v. ad xv.

EXTRACT of *Saturn.*

Externally, cooling, aſtringent, &c. diluted.

EXTRACT of *Savine.*

Emmenagogue gr. v. ad ℈ſſ.

EXTRACT *Thebaic.*

Anodyne gr. ſſ. ad gr. ij.

EYES *inflamed*, or *Ophthalmia.*

Inflammation of the outward coats of the eye, attended with pricking pain, heat, pulſation, redneſs, ſwelling, and ſcalding tears.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT. Bleed, purge, apply leeches to the temples, and bliſter the back, or behind the ears; cooling febrifuges may alſo be given; direct collyriums, with vitr. alb. ſacc. ſaturn. or alum; or if aſtringents diſagree, warm milk, decoction of mallow leaves in milk or water, or other emollient fomentation; or poultice of milk and bread, and bathe the feet in warm water. If it ariſeth from mere *weakneſs of the veſſels*, aſtringent collyriums, or alum curd; and bark, or other tonics, may be given internally. If *Nervous*, join valerian, caſtor, or the like, with the bark. If *Scorbutic*, or other *humours* attend, perpetual bliſters or ſetons, with mercurial, or other proper alteratives. If *Tubercles* in the eye are the cauſe, anoint them with ung. cærul. and give ſmall doſes of calomel till they diſperſe.

For *watery Eyes*, gentle cathartics and alteratives, and waſh them with brandy and water. For *ſpecks in the eye*, blow lap. cal. ſugar, of. ſæpiæ, tutty, white vitriol with ſugar, or the like, through a ſmall tube into the eye; or drop in ſolutions of white vitriol, ſacc. ſaturn. &c.

FALLING SICKNESS. See *Epilepſy*.

FEBRIFUGES.

Nitre gr. v. ad ℈j. Saline draughts. Vin. antimon. gr. v. ad xx. Tart. emet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$. Bark in the intermiſſions, ʒſſ. ad ʒj. tertia q. hora, decoction, or extract in proportion. See *Sudorifics*, &c.

FENNEL.

FENNEL.

Carminative, diuretic gr. iij. ad gr. xv. or in infuſion.

FEVER *Aphoſe*, or the *Thruſh Fever* in adults.

SYMPTOMS. Fever, with ulcerations or aphthæ; diſtinguiſhable from the putrid ſore throat by the whiteneſs of the ſloughs, by the edges not being red, and by there being no ſhining redneſs over the fauces.

TREATMENT. Febrifuges, bark, and antiſeptics; bliſters if neceſſary. Proper laxatives, and detergent gargles. Vitrum antimon. cerat. has been found uſeful. Borax, alum, or ſpt. vitriol, when mixed in ſmall quantity with honey, are good to touch the aphthæ with. See alſo *Thruſh*.

FEVER *Eryſipelatous*. See *Eryſipelas*.

FEVER *inflammatory*.

SYMPTOMS. Shivering, followed by heat, and quick pulſe; nauſea, anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, white and dry tongue, thirſt, and ſometimes pain in the head and back.

TREATMENT. If there be fulneſs of veſſels, bleed; give proper laxatives, and if the ſtomach be foul, an emetic; ſaline febrifuges, with ſmall doſes of vin. antim. or tart. emetic. and if diaphoreſis be wanted, add contrayerva. If *delirious*, bliſter, and give julep e camph. If *colliquative ſweats*, the decoct. cort. with or without elix vitriol. If *ſpaſm* and *catching of the tendons*, with low pulſe, bliſter the arms and legs, and apply

ſtimulating

ſtimulating plaiſters to the feet, firſt bathing them with warm water. If *hiccups*, jul. e moſch.

While the pulſe is high, and inflammatory ſymptoms continue, the antiphlogiſtic treatment, cooling febrifuges, acids, and gentle aperients are proper. But care muſt be taken not to bring the patient too low, elſe he will want ſtrength to carry him through the diſeaſe. Gentle opiates may be ordered at night occaſionally in caſe of reſtleſſneſs. If the pulſe ſinks, he ſhould be ſupported with proper cordials. Coſtiveneſs ſhould be avoided, and even a purging ſhould be checked with caution, being generally either critical, or at leaſt ſalutary. The preſent and paſt ſymptoms compared, will beſt direct the treatment in fevers. Diluting acidulated liquids are proper; the food may be panada, gruels, puddings, and chicken broth, with bread, but no fleſh. Food or liquids particularly longed for ſhould be given. Care ſhould be taken to avoid too great heat and impure air.

FEVER *Intermittent*. See *Ague*.

FEVER *Miliary*.

Symptoms. Shivering, heat, lowneſs of ſpirits, oppreſſion about the præcordia, ſighing. On the third or fourth day the eruption (preceded by profuſe ſweat of a ſouriſh ſmell, with tingling or pricking ſenſation) appears, chiefly on the neck, breaſt, and back; of little bladders reſembling millet-ſeeds, (from whence the fever is denominated)

nated) which are either white or red, according to the colour of the liquid they contain, and ſometimes both ſorts. The eruption being out, the ſymptoms uſually abate; the urine, which before was pale, becomes higher coloured. The eruptions commonly dry in about ſeven days, and the ſkin peels off.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if nothing forbids; (but this ſhould be done with great caution) and give ſaline febrifuges, accompanied with laxatives and diaphoretics, as the ſymptoms may require. If bilious matter be ſuſpected in the ſtomach, an emetic may be proper. If delirium appears, bliſter; if low nervous ſymptoms, give proper cordials; if putrid ones and petechiæ, the bark; if aphthæ, gargles with tinct. myrrh, tinct. roſar. mel, or the like. Acidulated liquids, fruit, &c. ſhould be given in this diſeaſe, the air kept pure, and the room not too hot.

FEVER *Milk.*

It ariſeth about the third or fourth day after delivery, with ſwelling of the breaſts, and pain ſhooting towards the axillæ; the breaſts ſometimes are hard, hot, and inflamed; generally continues a day or two, then terminates in copious ſweats and diſcharge of urine.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if the inflammation be great; keep the body open, and let the breaſts be frequently drawn. In caſe of hardneſs or inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices.

FEVERS

FEVERS *mixed*,

Are thoſe wherein the ſymptoms of inflammatory, nervous, putrid, and other fevers, are more or leſs blended together; and muſt therefore be treated according to their appearances.

FEVER *puerperal*.

SYMPTOMS. Begins in two or three days after delivery, with the uſual febrile ſymptoms; and ariſeth from an inflammation of the omentum and inteſtines; pain in the fore part of the head, fluſhing in the face, ſhort breath, ſuppreſſion of the lochia.

TREATMENT. In caſe of coſtiveneſs, emollient glyſters; and if neceſſary, gentle cathartics; then mild diaphoretics, as ſaline draughts with vin. antim. and proper diluents. Emetics exhibited early, have been known to have been attended with remarkable ſucceſs in this diſeaſe in the Hotel Dieu at Paris.

FEVER, *putrid* or *malignant*.

SYMPTOMS. A giddineſs precedes the attack; then burning heat, ſudden loſs of ſtrength, heavineſs, lowneſs of ſpirits, watching, pulſe weak, low, and unequal; anxiety, oppreſſion at the præcordia, nauſea, vomiting, noiſe in the ears, delirium, coma, catching of the tendons, a black dry tongue, and thin crude urine. Petechiæ often appear on the fourth, fifth, and ſeventh days.

TREATMENT. Avoid bleeding, unleſs the pulſe indicates its neceſſity; give ſmall doſes of

tart.

tart. emet. or *pulv. jacobin* with julep e camp. and if neceſſary, rhubarb, or other gentle laxative ſhould be occaſionally interpoſed. An emetic in the beginning is often efficacious. Antiſeptics, the bark, and cordials are proper; as are alſo bliſters. Opiates ſhould be cautiouſly adminiſtered, and purgings, unleſs critical, ſhould be checked. Sinapiſms to the feet are proper in caſe of ſtupor; antiſpaſmodics and jul. e moſch. in caſe of convulſive ſymptoms, or hiccups. The liquids drank ſhould be acidulated; fruit may be allowed, as may alſo wine; the air in the room ſhould be kept as pure as poſſible, and not too warm; vinegar ſhould be ſprinkled on the floor. Picking the bed-clothes in this diſeaſe is a bad ſymptom.

FEVER *remittent*, (Simple.)

SYMPTOMS. The remittent fever differs from the continual and intermittent, in that after a certain number of hours it remits, or abates, but does not go off. It is alſo called the *autumnal remitting Fever*, the *bilious Fever*, the *marſh Fever*, and the *camp Fever*.

Uſually comes on ſuddenly, with debility, lowneſs of ſpirits, chillineſs, and other febrile ſymptoms; the hands tremble; countenance pale or yellowiſh; ſkin dry, breathing difficult, and pulſe ſmall and quick; great nauſea ſucceeds. Vomiting of bile, and ſometimes diſcharge of it by ſtool; tongue becomes foul, delirium follows, moiſture on the face, and at length on the other

parts, when the *remiſſion* follows. As the diſorder increaſes the remiſſions are leſs, and at length ſcarcely perceptible; the mouth, teeth, and lips, covered with a black cruſt; tongue very dry and ſtiff, ſo that the patient's voice can hardly be heard.

TREATMENT. Bleed not but with great precaution; an emetic is ſometimes proper; the body ſhould be opened if neceſſary; then give ſaline febrifuges, to bring on regular intermiſſions; this done, preſcribe the bark copiouſly, as directed for the ague.

FEVER, *ſcarlet*. (Simple.)

SYMPTOMS. The uſual precurſory ſymptoms of a fever, viz. Shivering, heat, &c. then an efflorеſcence of a ſcarlet colour appears all over the ſkin, but does not riſe above the ſurface; with heat, dryneſs, and itching. In three or four days it diſappears, and the cuticle comes off in branny ſcales.

TREATMENT. Cooling ſaline febrifuges, with gentle laxatives and diaphoretics, if neceſſary.

FEVER, *ſcarlet*, (Malignant.)

SYMPTOMS. Chillineſs, languor, ſickneſs, oppreſſion, ſucceeded by heat, naufea, vomiting, ſore throat, quick pulſe, and difficult breathing; the tonſils inflamed and ulcerated. On the third day the efflorеſcence appears.

TREATMENT. Saline febrifuges, joined occaſionally with contrayerva, or other gentle diaphoretic; bliſters on the back and throat

bleed

bleed and purge with great caution. If coſtiveneſs, clyſters are beſt; and if inflammatory ſymptoms, cupping or leeches; if a putrid tendency appears, the bark, with rad. ſerp. virg. or rattleſnake root; tinct. theb. or tinct. cinnam. may be added if it purges; gargles of tinct. myrrh, tinct. roſar. mel, ſpt. ſalis, or the like, which ſhould be injected with a ſyringe.

FEVER, *ſlow*, or *nervous*.

SYMPTOMS. Shiverings, laſſitude, wearineſs, ſighing, pale deſponding looks, great anxiety, depreſſion of ſpirits, pain and giddineſs of the head, white tongue (ſometimes red) with a yellow or browniſh liſt running along the middle of it, but no thirſt; nauſea, difficulty of breathing, pulſe weak, quick, and unequal; urine limpid and pale; pain and coldneſs in the back part of the head; drowſineſs. Theſe ſymptoms are all worſe towards night; if a delirium, not violent, but a muttering to themſelves; ſometimes miliary eruptions and ſweats appear, but ſeldom afford relief.

TREATMENT. Gentle cordial diaphoretics; previous to which, an emetic, if nothing forbids. Coſtiveneſs ſhould be removed by gentle laxatives; bleeding ſhould be refrained from, unleſs urgent ſymptoms indicate; bliſters; if an intermiſſion appears, the bark; if convulſions, muſk with caſtor or other antiſpaſmodics; if aphthæ, gargles, with tinct. myrrh, honey, tinct. roſar. decoct. cort. alum, or the like; and in caſe of much

phlegm,

phlegm, oxymel ſcillit. or ipecac. to bring it up. Care ſhould be taken after the fever, to reſtore the patient by proper nutritious diet, chalybeate waters, bark, &c.

FEVER, *Worm.* See *Worms.*

FEVERFEW.

(In poſſet drink) ſudorific.

FLOODING. See *Menſes* and *Blood.*

FLOWERS *Balauſtine.*

Aſtringent, gr. v. ad xx.

FLOWERS of *Benjamin.*

Pectoral, aſthmatic, gr. ij. ad vj.

FLOWERS of *Roſemary* and *Lavender.*

Cephalic, in infuſion ʒij. ad ʒiv.

FLOWERS *Roſe.*

Aſtringent, gr. v. ad ℈j. or in infuſion.

FLOWERS of *Steel.*

Deobſtruent, corroborant, attenuating, gr. ij. ad viij.

FLOWERS of *Sulphur.*

Alterative, pectoral, opening, ℈j. ad ʒij.

FLOWERS of *Zinc.*

Antiepileptic gr. ½ ad ij. emetic; outwardly, cooling and drying.

FLUOR

FLUOR ALBUS.

SYMPTOMS. A flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a tranſparent or white colour, ſometimes tinctured with yellow or green; ſometimes it is ſharp and corroding, with a fœtid ſmell, eſpecially when of long continuance.

TREATMENT. An emetic will generally be proper at firſt; then give olibanum, balſ. copaiv. pulv. e ſuccin. bark, or the like. In phlegmatic conſtitutions chalybeates, alum, or white vitriol; the extract cicut. is often of great uſe; ſtrengthening plaiſters may be applied to the back and loins, aſtringent injections uſed, and a light, but ſtrengthening andnutritive diet,with little exerciſe.

FLUX, *Bloody*. See *Dyſentery*.

FRACTURES.

TREATMENT. Replace the ends or pieces of the bone ſo as to be in their natural ſituation; and keep them in that poſture by proper compreſſes, ſplints, bandages, &c. but not too tight; and vinegar may be poured on them. If there be great inflammation or tumour, bleed, and uſe other proper methods to remove them before you attempt reduction. If there be looſe fragments or ſplinters which hinder the extenſion and reduction, or cauſe irritation, remove them by proper inciſions, or otherwiſe. The limb, or part, muſt be kept ſtill; proper diet muſt be ordered; the callus will be formed in a month or two, according to the bone injured, &c.

If the fracture be of a desperate kind, or mortification comes on which cannot be got under, amputation is necessary; the joint should be cautiously moved at times to prevent stiffness; the medical treatment should be regulated according to the symptoms that arise.

FUROR UTERINUS.

SYMPTOMS. Melancholy, taciturnity, redness of the face, lascivious looks, irregular hysteric symptoms, as crying, laughing, &c. and at length, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous speeches and gestures. It is peculiar to the female sex, and proceeds from an abundance of acrimony of the fluids secreted in the pudenda.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, and cooling purges; nitre; or refrigerant, diuretic, and diluting liquids; anodynes and thin diet.

GALANGALS.

Aromatic, stomachic gr. iv. ℈ss.

GALBANUM.

Nervous, antispasmodic, gr. v. ad ℈j. or externally in plaisters.

GALLS.

Astringent gr. ij. ad vj. or more; or outwardly in liniments for the piles, &c.

GAMBOGE.

Cathartic, gr. v. ad ℈j.

GANGRENE.

GANGRENE.

SYMPTOMS. In ſome caſes, when a part is violently inflamed, the inflammation and pain ſuddenly diſappear; the integuments turn pale, blue, livid, or blackiſh; the ſkin becomes flaccid and pitting, with bladders filled with yellow or reddiſh ichor; and this is termed *Gangrene*.

TREATMENT. Scarify and foment the parts with fotus comm. and ſpt. vin. camph. apply poultices of oatmeal and beer, and give cordial medicines, with plenty of bark. In gangrene of the toes, particularly in old people, opium has been found particularly ſerviceable.

GARLICK.

Expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, a chive or two at a doſe, or in infuſion.

GENTIAN.

Stomachic, ſee *Infuſion (bitter.)*

GINGER.

Cordial, aromatic, carminative, gr. v. or in infuſion.

GLEET.

See *Venereal Diſeaſe*; but if it does not proceed from that cauſe, the ſame treatment will be proper, viz. Corroborants, as bark, olibanum, alum, elix. vitriol. balſ. copaiv. &c. and if neceſſary, aſtringent injections and the cold bath.

GONORRHŒA *Simple.* See *Gleet.*

GONORRHŒA *Virulent.* See *Venereal Diſeaſe.*

GOUT.

SYMPTOMS. An acute pain in the joints, particularly of the feet. It is called *regular* when ſeated in the extremities, returns at ſtated periods, and gradually declines. *Irregular*, when the fits are uncertain and frequent, when the ſymptoms vary, and when the diſeaſe attacks the ſtomach, head, or other internal parts; chiefly affects the membranes, tendons, and ligaments; the pain like that of a diſlocated bone, with a ſenſation as if warm water was poured on the part, ſucceeded by chilline ſs and ſlight fever: a breathing ſweat comes on at the end of the fit, and the part ſwells; the fit returns at intervals, till the gouty matter is ſpent; the longer the intervals, the more ſevere the fit; but the ſymptoms are too well known, to need further enumeration in a work of this nature.

TREATMENT. Cordials are beſt during the fit; the body ſhould not be coſtive; opiates may be occaſionally given; the part ſhould be wrapt in flannel, and relaxing or other topical applications, as the caſe may require; a temperate diet, exerciſe, friction, and the bath waters; ſome have ventured to bliſter the part with ſucceſs.

GRAVEL. See *Stone.*

GUAIACUM *Gum.* See *Gum.*

GUAIACUM *Wood.*

Alterative, antirheumatic, antivenereal, in decoction, as *Sarsaparilla.*

GUM *Ammoniac.*

Pectoral, antispasmodic, gr. iv. ad ℈j. See *Lac.*

GUM *Arabic.*

Diuretic, emollient, in decoction *ad libitum.*

GUM *Guaiacum.*

Antirheumatic, alterative, antivenereal, ℈j. ad ʒj.

GUM *Elemi.*

Externally in digestives.

GUM *Tragacanth.*

As Gum arabic.

GUTTA SERENA.

Symptoms. A blindness, though the eyes seem perfectly unaffected, the cause being in the retina, or optic nerve.

Treatment. Blisters on the head, back, or behind the ears; bleeding if nothing forbids; valerian, castor, assafœtida, cinnabar, bark, volatile salts, millepedes, rosemary, or other nervous and attenuant remedies. Calomel, or chalybeates, if obstruction be the cause; emetics and cathartics discretionally; sternutatories should also be used.

HÆMORRHAGE *external.*

Apply balsf. traumat. cobweb, dry lint, flour, agaric, alum, or the vitriolic styptics; if an artery

tery is injured, take it up, or apply the ſpunge tent.

HÆMORRHAGE *internal.* See *Blood.*

HÆMORRHOIDS. See *Piles.*

HARTSHORN, *Burnt.*

Aſtringent, abſorbent, ℈j. ad ʒj. See *Decoction, white.*

HARTSHORN *Shavings.*

In jelly, corroborant, nutritive.

HEAD-ACH.

TREATMENT. If occaſioned by *plethora*, uſe the pediluvium; bleed or cup, and purge: and if by *viſcid blood*, give attenuants alſo; if by *a foul ſtomach*, an emetic; if by *coſtiveneſs*, purges; if it be *nervous*, caſtor, valerian, bark, ſpt. lav. c. ſpt. vol. arom. aſſafœtida; bliſter the back; and bathe the temples, forehead, &c. with æther, or ſpt. ſal ammon. with a little roch alum in it; if a *weak ſtomach*, give bitters or other ſtomachics. Head-achs may ariſe from various other cauſes, which, when known, will indicate proper remedies.

HEART-BURN.

The common heart-burn, proceeding from acidity irritating the upper orifice of the ſtomach, magneſia, chalk, tabellæ, cardial. ſpt. vol. arom. or weak ſolutions of ſal abſinth. remove it for the time; but to cure it, the ſtomachic corroborants muſt be given.

Heart-burn

Heart-burn may be occaſioned by corroding humours of other kinds, and will not therefore be eaſed by alkalis; emetics, with plenty of chamomile tea or other liquid, to cleanſe the ſtomach, are here proper; cathartics may alſo be uſeful, and theſe may be followed by ſtomachics; but water with gum arabic diſſolved in it, will give occaſional relief. Worms will alſo ſometimes occaſion this complaint; vermifuges are then proper.

HELLEBORE, *Black.*

Deobſtruent, attenuant, alterative, gr. v. ad ℈ſſ. or more. See its *Tincture* and *Extract.*

HELLEBORE, *White.*

Emetic, gr. v. ad ℈ſſ. ſternutatory.

HEMICRANIA. See *Head-ach.*

HEMIPLEGIA. See *Palſy.*

HEMLOCK.

See its *extract.* In fomentations diſcutient and reſolvent.

HEPATITIS. See *Liver.*

HERNIA, or *Rupture.*

Treatment. Return the inteſtines, if practicable, and confine it with a proper truſs; coſtiveneſs muſt be avoided, as muſt likewiſe violent exerciſe, drunkenneſs, &c.

HERNIA *Humoralis.* See *Teſticles.*

HICCOUGH,

HICCOUGH, or *Hiccup.*

The common hiccup is uſually removed by drinking a draught of any weak liquid, by holding the breath, and ſometimes by ſwallowing dry bread.

For the hiccup or finguluts, which come on in the laſt ſtages of fever, &c. give julep. e moſch. or muſk in ſubſtance, in large doſes; volatile ſalt, caſtor or the like; to which, opium may be diſcretionally added. When it is a primary diſeaſe, ſternutatories and emetics; and emp. ſtom. applied to the ſcrob.cordis have been uſeful.

HIERA PICRA.

Cathartic, deobſtruent, ℈ſſ. ad ℈j. or more. See *Tinct. Sacra.*

HONEY.

Pectoral, detergent.

HONEY, *Egyptian.*

Detergent, deſtroys fungous fleſh.

HONEY of *Hellebore.*

Emetic, cathartic ʒj. ad ʒſſ.

HONEY of *Roſes.*

Detergent, aſtringent.

HOOPING COUGH. See *Cough.*

HORSE RADISH.

Diuretic, deobſtruent, *ad libitum*, or infuſed in water, wine, or ſpirit, ʒjſſ. ad ʒiij.

HYDROCELE,

HYDROCELE, HYDROCEPHALUS, } See *Dropſy.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

It is of more conſequence here to deſcribe the ſymptoms in the dog than thoſe of the patient. We may know the dog to be mad by his dull heavy look, endeavouring to hide himſelf; ſeldom or never barking; angry and ſnarls at ſtrangers, but fawns on his owner; refuſes all food, droops, hangs down his ears and tail, and often lies down as if going to ſleep; this is the firſt ſtage.

He now begins to breathe quick and heavy, ſhoots out his tongue, ſlavers, and froths at the mouth; looks half aſleep; flies ſuddenly at by-ſtanders; runs forward in a curve line; at length he knows not his owner, his eyes become thick and dim, and water runs from them; tongue of a lead colour; grows weak and faint; often falls down, then riſes, and attempts to fly at ſomething; grows mad and furious; the nearer to this ſtate, the more dangerous the bite.

If the ſtate of the dog cannot be obtained, he may be known to have been mad, or the diſorder may be known to be this by the following effects, which will come on ſooner or later: The bitten part begins to be painful, wandering pains come on gradually, with heavineſs and uneaſineſs; diſturbed ſleep, frightful dreams, ſtartings, ſpaſms, ſighing, anxiety, love of ſolitude; pains ſhoot from the bitten part up to the throat, with ſtraight-

neſs, ſenſation of choking, and horror or dread at ſight of water or other liquids, which is a ſufficient characteriſtic of the diſeaſe.

TREATMENT. Cut out the bitten part immediately, which is the only certain cure: cupping-glaſſes ſhould then be applied; cauterize and waſh it daily with ſalt water, or ung. cærul. fort. keeping it open with eſcharotics; bleed, if the veſſels be full; vomit with merc. emet. flav. give moſch. gr. xvi. cinnabar ʒſſ. (to which camphire and pil. ſapon. ad gr. vii. may be added) at night, and a purge the next morning; bathe in the ſea, or cold bath, and give a ſudorific; repeat theſe for a week daily, and three or four times at the next full and change of the moon.

Ung. cærul. mit. applied externally, and turbith mineral given inwardly, ſo as to raiſe a ſalivation for ſeveral weeks, are ſaid to be efficacious. The uſual remedy known is now the Ormſkirk medicine; but this has failed in a variety of caſes, and has indeed been proved to be of no efficacy.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

SYMPTOMS are generally low-ſpiritedneſs (the diſorder being chiefly in the imagination) heavineſs, oppreſſion, anddeſpondency; yet at times uncommon cheerfulneſs and flow of ſpirits; timidity, anxiety, fear, dread of dying, ſhort cough, difficult breath, flatulency, pale urine, pains in the head, odd fancies, ſpaſms.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT. Bark, and other tonics; nervous antiſpaſmodics, as caſtor, valerian, aſſafœtida, &c. attenuants, as volatile ſalts and ſpirits; bitters and chalybeates if no fever; emetics, aperients, opiates, iſſues, and bliſters diſcretionally; the cold bath and chalybeate waters, food light and eaſy of digeſtion, cheerful company, and gentle exerciſe.

HYSTERIA

In women, are ſimilar to the hypochondriacs in men, but uſually more violent, and attended with convulſive fits; which uſually come on with oppreſſion at the breaſt, difficult breathing, a ſenſe of ſomething riſing in the throat, which ſeems to threaten ſuffocation; convulſive motions; frothing at the mouth; laughing, and ſometimes crying. May be known from a mere ſyncopæ by the pulſe and breathing continuing, whereas in a ſyncope they are not perceptible; it alſo comes on gradually, but a ſyncope more ſuddenly; in that, the fit is of ſhort continuance, in this, uſually much longer; with a colour in the face, which is not the caſe in a ſyncope.

TREATMENT of the diſorder itſelf, as in the hypochondriaca. In the fit volatile fœtids, ſinged feathers, &c. may be applied to the noſtrils; and cold water and volatile fœtids given. The feet and legs may be placed in warm water; the pure cold air ſhould be freely admitted; cold water may be ſprinkled on the face and breaſt; and if a plethora be indicated, bleed; otherwiſe cautiouſly

tiouſly avoid it. In this diſeaſe, particular attention ſhould be given to the ſtate of the menſes, &c.

This diſeaſe appears often under a variety of forms; for a more particular account than can here be given, Sydenham, and other authors may be conſulted.

HYSTERITIS, or *Inflammation of the Womb.*

See *Womb.*

JALAP.

Cathartic gr. xv. ad ʒſſ.

JAUNDICE.

Symptoms. Yellowneſs of the whole ſkin, but chiefly the whites of the eyes; the urine alſo yellow; laſſitude, inactivity, anxiety, ſickneſs, oppreſſion and difficult breathing, pain at the ſtomach, coſtiveneſs, hard, white, or grey ſtools, and bitter taſte in the mouth.

Treatment. If the veſſels be very full, bleed; then vomit, purge, and give medicines with ſoap; to which may occaſionally be added, rhubarb, aloes, chalybeates or ſquills. Saline draughts if fever; opiates in caſe of pain; gentle emetics may be occaſionally repeated, and the body ſhould be kept open. Chalybeate waters, or water or cyder with a red hot iron quenched in it, may be uſed as common drink; gentle exerciſe, air, and cheerful company.

ILIAC

ILIAC PASSION.

SYMPTOMS. Acute pains in the bowels, oppreſſion at the ſtomach, tenſion of the belly, vomiting of bile, and ſometimes of fæces, great thirſt and heat.

TREATMENT as in the *inflammatory Colic*, of which this is only a more violent kind.

INCRASSANTS, *Bark* and other *Tonics*, which ſee.

INFLAMMATION *Superficial*. See *Phlegmon*.

INFLAMMATION *of the bowels*. See *Colic* and *Iliac Paſſion*.

INFLAMMATION *of other Parts*. See the reſpective Parts.

INFUSION *Bitter*.

Stomachic, corroborant ʒjſſ. ad ʒüj. bis die.

INFUSION *Bitter, Purging*.

Stomachic, corroborant, and opening; doſe ʒiſſ. ad ʒiij. bis die.

INFUSION *of Sena*.

Purging ʒij. ad ʒiv.

INFUSION *of Sena, with Lemons*. Ditto.

IPECACUANHA.

Emetic ℈ſſ. ad ʒſſ. ſudorific gr. ſſ. ad iij. with opium. Alſo in dyſenterica.

IRON. See *Chalybs* and its *preparations.*

ISINGLASS.

Corroborant, nutritive, in jellies.

ISSUES, *to cut.*

Pinch up the ſkin and fat with the thumb and forefinger, and divide them with a lancet ſo as to admit a pea; or you may apply a ſmall bliſter or cauſtic on the part. The peas which it is afterwards dreſſed with may be ſmeared with baſilicon or ung. ad veſic. if neceſſary; and dipped in blue vitriol water if fungus appears. The pea may be ſecured with adheſive plaiſter; if the iſſue inflames, dreſs with ung. alb. &c. or bleed or purge.

ITCH.

Symptoms. An eruption in the form of ſmall pimples or puſtules, chiefly about the joints, wriſts, hams, the bend of the arms, the waiſt, and between the fingers; the pimples generally hard at firſt, afterwards watery, eſpecially if rubbed or otherwiſe inflamed. An itching, which is greateſt when warm, or in bed; it is alſo infectious.

Treatment. Anoint with ſulph. viv. and exung. ung. cærul. or white precipitate and pomatum; hellebore, or ſal ammoniac may occaſionally be added; or waſh with a weak ſolution of merc. corroſ. ſub. a decoction of white hellebore root, or ſtrong aq. veg. min. with ſalt. A quickſilver girdle may be worn, but

but ſulphur is the moſt ſafe and certain; fl. ſulph. may be given inwardly; bleed and purge firſt in caſe of inflammation or coſtiveneſs.

JUICES, *Scorbutic.*

℥ij. ad ℥vj. bis die.

JULEP *of Camphire.*

Diaphoretic, febrifuge, antiſpaſmodic, diuretic, ℥j. ad ℥iij. every four, ſix, eight, or twelve hours.

JULEP *of Chalk.*

Abſorbent, and in diarrhœas, ℥ jſſ. ad ℥ iij. ſæpe.

JULEP *of Muſk.*

Antiſpaſmodic, (in ſingultus) ℥ j. ad ℥ iij. frequenter.

JUNIPER *Berries.*

Carminative, diuretic, in decoction or infuſion, *ad libitum.*

KERMES ſee *Confection* and *Syrup.*

KERMES *Mineral.*

Alterative gr. ſſ. ad gr. iij. bis die.

KIBES. See *Chilblains.*

KIDNEYS, *inflammation of.*

Symptoms. Burning pain in the kidney, or kidneys; vomiting, eructations, the thigh feels numb, pain in the groin, ilium, and teſticle of the ſame ſide; frequent, but ſmall diſcharges of urine, which

which is red and high coloured, yet limpid and watery in the height of the diſeaſe.

TREATMENT. Bleed; open the body with cathartics and clyſters; give emollient diuretics, with plenty of emulſ. comm. or the like, for common drink; warm bathing; opiates may be admitted in caſe of violent pain.

If the pain abates, leaving behind a ſenſe of weight, with frequent ſhiverings, followed by heat, and whitiſh turbid urine, it denotes ſuppuration, balſ. capiv. with nitre, and rhubarb, or other balſamic diuretics. The pain ſuddenly remitting, with cold ſweats, intermitting pulſe, hiccup, fœtid urine, and ſuppreſſion of that diſcharge, are ſigns of mortification.

KING's EVIL. See *Scrophula.*

LABDANUM. Uſed in warm plaiſters.

LABOUR. See *Child-birth.*

LAC AMMONIACUM.

Aſthmatic, antiſpaſmodic ʒj. ad ʒiij.

LAC, *Tincture of.* Dentrific.

LAVENDER, *Infuſion of.*

Cephalic, nervous.

LEAD.

Externally deſiccative, repellent.

LEMON *Juice.*

Cooling, antiſeptic ʒj. ad ʒſſ.

LEMON

LEMON *Peel.*

Stomachic, in infuſion ʒj. ad ℥iij.

LETHARGY.

This may be conſidered only as a leſſer degree of *Apoplexy*, and ſhould be treated accordingly. The chief ſymptoms are ſleep, or great drowſineſs.

LEY, or LIXIVIUM of *Soap.*

Antacid, diuretic, lithontriptic, gut. x. ad ʒj. bis die.

LEY, or LIXIVIUM *of Tartar.*

Antacid, diuretic, gut. xv. ad ʒj.

LIENTERY.

In this diſeaſe the aliment is diſcharged with but little alteration, and the body waſtes. The *Treatment* as in the *Cæliac Paſſion.*

LIME. See *Water.*

LINIMENT, *Arcæus's.*

Digeſtive, incarnative.

LINIMENT *Mercurial.* See *Ointment Mercurial.*

LINIMENT *Saponaceous.*

Diſcutient, ſtrengthening.

LINIMENT *Volatile.*

Diſcutient, reſolvent, repellent.

LINIMENT *White.*

Healing, ſoftening.

LINIMENTUM

LINIMENTUM *Tripharmacum.*

Drying, healing.

LINSEED *Infuſion of.*

Pectoral, diuretic.

LITHONTRIPTICS.

Lix. ſapon. gut. x. ad ʒj. Soap ʒſſ. ad ʒij. Sal ammon. vol. gr. v. ad xv. Spt. ſal marin. gut. x. ad xx. or more. Lime-water (oyſter-ſhell) *ad libit.*

LIVER *inflamed.*

SYMPTOMS. Great pain in the part, ſhooting up towards the throat and ſhoulder; vomiting, dry cough, laſſitude, fever, tenſion of the hypochondrium; eyes, ſkin, and urine, ſometimes yellow; coſtiveneſs, difficulty of breathing.

TREATMENT. Bleed as largely as the pulſe will bear; bliſter the part, purge, give cooling febrifuges and diuretics; direct cooling emollient clyſters, fomentations, and poultices, and pediluvia.

If a tumour appears, forward and open it, if nothing forbids.

In the Eaſt-Indies they cure this diſeaſe by ſalivation, bleeding and purging being premiſed.

If a *Schirrus* ſucceeds, ſoap, rhubarb, mercurials, and chalybeates will be proper.

LOCHIA. See *Child-birth.*

LOCKED JAW.

SYMPTOMS. A rigid contraction of the muſcles which raiſe the lower jaw, whence the jaws continue

continue violently closed, with great pain.

TREATMENT. The best remedy is large and repeated doses of opium. Blisters, purges, clysters, and antispasmodics may also be prescribed.

LOGWOOD, *Infusion of.*

Astringent ʒij. ad ʒiv. See *Extract.*

LOTION, *Soap.*

For cutaneous deformities.

LUES VENEREA. See *Venereal Disease.*

LUMBAGO.

A kind of rheumatism in the loins or small of the back, without any nephritic symptoms. Antirheumatic remedies prove most efficacious. See *Rheumatism.* Strengthening or stimulating plaisters, or even blisters to the part, are also useful.

LUXATIONS.

TREATMENT. Extend the limb or part, so that the head of the bone may be free from obstacles; then reduce the bone into its natural situation, and apply proper bandages, not too tight, to keep it so till the ligaments have recovered their tone. If there be inflammation, bleed, give laxatives and cooling remedies, foment and poultice. Rest and proper diet should be advised.

MADNESS.

The symptoms are too well known to need enumeration. Emetics, cathartics, blisters, occasional bleeding, antispasmodics, opiates, and low diet.

diet. Theſe may be varied according to the nature of the complaint (that is, whether it be *Melancholy* or the *contrary*) and to the ſymptoms that ariſe in either. Dr. *Simmons*, who has made trial of a great variety of remedies at *St. Luke's Hoſpital*, has often ſeen very remarkable good effects, and even cures performed, by large doſes of camphire in maniacal caſes.

MAGNESIA.

Antacid, cardialgia, opening ℈j. ad ʒij.

MEASLES.

Symptoms. Chilline ſs, ſhivering, pain in the head, fever, ſickneſs, and ſometimes vomiting; cough, heavineſs, ſwelling and inflammation of the eyes, and diſcharge of watery humour from them, and alſo from the noſtrils. The third or fourth day, an eruption like flea-bites appear in the face, neck, and breaſt, and ſoon after in the body and limbs; they riſe above the ſkin, but do not ſuppurate. The fever and other ſymptoms do not, as in the *Small Pox*, &c. abate on the appearance of the eruption, which continues about three days, then dries away, the ſkin peeling of; but the other ſymptoms remain and even increaſe, eſpecially the cough, which is alſo attended generally with difficulty of breathing, and oppreſſion at the breaſt.

Treatment. Cooling and aperient febrifuges; gentle diaphoretics, if neceſſary; bleeding, if nothing

nothing forbids; pectorals for the cough; opiates occaſionally at night; bliſter, if the cough be obſtinate; and bathe the feet in warm water. Gentle phyſic ſhould be given as ſoon as the eruption diſappears.

It has been propoſed to inoculate the *Meaſles*; but Dr. *Simmons*, in his diſſertation *de Rubeola*, obſerves, that the different attempts in this way, hitherto have proved ineffectual; Dr *Home*'s experiments, as related in his *Medical Facts*, not having been found to anſwer when repeated by others.

MECONIUM *retention of, in Infants*; (called alſo *Colica Meconialis.*)

TREATMENT. Give magneſia or ſyr. roſ. with ol. ricini, or ol. amygd. ol. aniſi, or other oil in caſe of wind, and if neceſſary, emollient clyſters. If purging, give creta, or other abſorbents, &c. If vomiting, ſyr. e mecon. given with caution in ſmall doſes.

MENSES, *immoderate flux of.*

TREATMENT. Tinct. roſar. tinct. ſtyptic, alum, bark, pulv. e ſuccin. c. opiates. In deſperate caſes, ſmall doſes of vitriol. cærul. or tinct. ſaturn. but with great caution. Bleeding, aperients, aſtringent fomentations to the part, as vinegar, alum, or the like; reſt, and proper mild diet.

MENSES *obſtructed.*

TREATMENT. In phlegmatic habits, purge with tinct. ſacra pil. rufi. or other aloetics, and

give chalybeates. In plethoric habits, bleed, avoid chalybeates, and give pulv. e myrrh. c. caſtor, or the like, with tinct. melampodii, aloes, oil or extract of ſavine, pennyroyal, and the like. Bathing the feet, fomenting the belly, and ſitting over the ſteams of hot water are good in both habits; attenuants in caſe of viſcid blood; emetics are often efficacious, as are ſometimes ſmall doſes of mercurials; exerciſe, and if the appetite be vitiated, proper ſtomachics. Of late, electricity has been found efficacious in caſes of this ſort, by drawing ſparks, and ſending gentle ſhocks through the pelvis.

MERCURIAL *Pills.* See *Pill.*

MERCURIAL *Plaiſter, Ointment,* &c. See *Plaiſter* and *Ointment.*

MERCURIUS *dulcis.* (*Calomel.*)

Alterative, antivenereal gr. j. ad v. omni nocte. (Alſo vermifuge, deobſtruent, and for ſalivation) Cathartic gr. v. ad xv.

MERCURY *Alkalized.*

Alterative, vermifuge gr. v. ad ʒſſ. bis die.

MERCURY *Calcined.*

Alterative, antivenereal gr. ſſ. ad ij. omni nocte.

MERCURY *Corroſive ſublimate.*

Alterative, antivenereal gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ad gr. j. bis die.

MERCURY *Red corroſive.* Eſcarotic.

MERCURY

MERCURY *precipitate, White.*
Antipſoric, &c. in liniments.

MERCURY *Emetic, Yellow.*
Gr. ij. ad iv.

MEZERION.
Antivenereal, alterative, in decoction, doſe ʒij. ad iv.

MILIARY
MILK } *Fever.* See *Fever.*

MILLIPEDES.
Diuretic, attenuant, deobſtruent, number ij. ad v. or more alive; or in powder gr. iij. ad xv.

MISCARRIAGE. See *Abortion.*

MITHRIDATE.
Alexipharmic, anodyne, ℈j. ad ʒiſſ.

MORTIFICATION. See *Sphacelus.*

MUSK.
Antiſpaſmodic gr. iij. or more. See *Julep.*

MYRRH.
Deobſtruent, antiſpaſmodic gr. iij. ad xij.

NEPHRITICS.
Gum arabic *ad libit.* Spt. nitr. dulc. gut. xx. ad ʒj. Sal diureticus ℈ſſ. ad ℥j. Opiates. See *Diuretics.*

NEPHRITIS. See *Kidneys.*

NERVOUS

NERVOUS *Complaints.* See *Hypochondriac* and *Hyſteric Diſeaſes.*

The claſs of medicines called *Nervous*, with corroborants, air, and proper regimen, are moſt uſeful in theſe caſes.

NERVOUS *Fever.* See *Fever.*

NERVOUS *Medicines.*

Pil. gum gr. v. ad ℈j. Aſſafœtida, and the other gums in like doſes. See alſo *Bark*, the *Chalybeates*, *Cephalics*, *Tonics*, and *Antiſpaſmodics.*

NIPPLES *ſore.*

TREATMENT. Apply oil of wax, cream, mucilage of gum Arabic, ung. alb. ſuet, or the like. If they are moiſt, ung. alb. with ſome drying powder, as ſtarch, bol. armen. &c.

NITRE.

Cooling, febrifuge, diuretic gr. v. ad ℈j.

OIL *of Almonds.* } Opening, pectoral; out-
——— *Olives.* } wardly, ſoftening, relaxing.

OILS *Eſſential.*

The virtues of the plants they are drawn from, in doſes of gut. j. ad iij. on ſugar, or otherwiſe.

OILS by *Decoction* and *Infuſion.*

Softening and relaxing externally applied.

OIL of *Palm.*

Outwardly for cramps, weakneſſes of nerves, and chilblains.

OIL

OIL of *Wax.*
Externally to chaps, &c.

OINTMENT *Baſilicon.*
Digeſtive.

OINTMENT *of Elder.*
——————— *Marſhmallows.* }
Cooling, emollient.

OINTMENT *of Gum Elemi.*
Digeſtive, incarnative.

OINTMENT *Mercurial.*
For ſalivation; repellent, diſcutient, for the itch, vermin, &c.

OINTMENT of *Precipitate.*
——————— *Sulphur.* }
For the itch, &c.

OINTMENT *Saturnine.*
Drying, repellent.

OINTMENT of *Tar.*
For ſcald heads, digeſtive, &c.

OINTMENT of *Tutty.*
For the eyes.

OINTMENT *White.*
Healing, ſoftening, cooling.

OLIBANUM.
Corroborant, gr. v. ad ℈j.

OPIUM.
Anodyne, antiſpaſmodic, &c. gr. ¼ ad ij.

OPOPANAX.

Nervous, antiſpaſmodic, gr. v. ad xv.

ORANGE *Juice*, *Peel*, } As lemon, but weaker.

OXYMEL *Simple.*

Antiſeptic, cooling, detergent.

OXYMEL of *Squills.*

Expectorant, diuretic ℥ ſſ. ad ℥ j. Emetic ℥ ij. ad ʒj.

OYSTER-SHELLS.

Abſorbent gr. xx. ad ℥ j.

OYSTER-SHELLS *calcined.*

(Their water) Lithontriptic ʒiv. or more.

PALPITATION *of the Heart.*

TREATMENT. In proper conſtitutions bleed repeatedly; but where the diſorder proceeds from relaxation, the bark and corroborants. The nervous tribe, muſk, volatile ſalts, &c, are good; as are alſo bliſters.

PALSY, or PARALYSIS.

SYMPTOMS. A loſs or diminution of the motion or feeling, or both, or ſome part or parts of the body. If it happens to all the parts below the head, it is called *Paraphlegia*; if to one ſide of the body, *Hemiphlegia*; and if to a particular part *Paralyſis*.

TREATMENT. Emetics, bliſters kept open, and ſtrong clyſters; nervous, attenuating, and ſtimulating

ſtimulating medicines, as valerian, caſtor, muſtard, ſal c. c. horſe-radiſh, &c. And muſtard, or other warm ſtimulating application rubbed into the parts; and to that part of the ſpina from whence the nerves ſerving the part iſſue. Electricity and dry frictions are good, as are alſo chalybeate, and Bath or Briſtol waters.

PEARLS.

Abſorbent ℈j ad ʒj.

PECTORALS.

Elix. pareg. ʒſſ. ad ʒj. Pulv. e tragac. c. ℈j. ad ʒj. Pil. de ſtyrace gr. v. ad ℈j. Oxymel ſcillitic. ʒſſ. Troch. bechic. decoct. pect. *Ad libitum.*

PEEL. See *Bark.*

PERIPNEUMONY, or *inflammation of the Lungs.*

Symptoms. Difficult breathing, with oppreſſion and ſeeming load at the breaſt; the breath hot, cough, fever, redneſs in the face, pulſe ſometimes hardly perceptible, but after bleeding, ſtrong, but unequal. Differs from a *Pleuriſy* in the cough being more moiſt, the pain leſs acute, nor the pulſe ſo ſtrong.

Treatment. Bleed repeatedly, if neceſſary; and give nitre, with ſpermaceti, or ol. amygd. ſal. c. c. gentle antimonials, or the like. Cooling emollient clyſters are uſeful, as are alſo bliſtering and cupping.

PERIPNEUMONY, *Baſtard.*

SYMPTOMS. Heat and cold alternately; pain and giddineſs of the head, when the cough is moſt troubleſome; vomiting, quick, difficult breathing, and wheezing; pain of the breaſt; urine turbid, with red ſediment. Differs from a true *Peripneumony*, in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, thirſt, or fever; and by its uſually ſeizing thoſe of a relaxed and groſs habit; prevailing moſt in moiſt foggy weather, contrary to the other.

TREATMENT. Bleed not, unleſs the pulſe be very full, and comatoſe ſymptoms appear; bliſters, emetics, laxatives, emollient clyſters, attenuants and diluents; pectorals for the cough, and opiates if neceſſary.

PHILONIUM *London.*

Carminative, anodyne ℈ſſ. ad ʒ ſſ.

PHLEGMON, or *ſuperficial Inflammation.*

SYMPTOMS. Heat, pain, tenſion, redneſs, and throbbing in the part; fever; that part proceeding to ſuppuration or ſolution, gangrene, or ſcirrhus.

TREATMENT. Remove any perceivable external cauſe; bleed, purge, and give diaphoretic febrifuges; apply emollient fomentations and poultices to the part. If matter forms, ceaſe evacuation, and forward the ſuppuration; when ripe, open the abſceſs and digeſt it off. If gangrene appears, treat as directed under that article.

PHRENSY,

PHRENSY, *Phrenitis*, or *Inflammation of the Brain.*

SYMPTOMS. Conſtant delirium and fever, difficult breathing, violent pain in the head; redneſs of eyes and face, pulſe quick, hard, and ſmall; tongue black and dry, urine thin and tranſparent, ſudden ſtartings, picking the bed-clothes. Known from a common fever, &c. by the delirium *preceding* the fever.

TREATMENT. Bleed largely; ſtimulating clyſters, bliſters, the pediluvium, and ſinapiſms to the feet; ſpirituous embrocations to the head, firſt ſhaved. Nitre, ſal c. c. or other attenuants, purges, and diluents; promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux is of great uſe.

PHTHISIS. See *Conſumption.*

PHYMOSIS and PARAPHYMOSIS.

SYMPTOMS. The firſt is a cloſing of the prepuce over the glans penis, ſo as not to be drawn back; the laſt, a conſtriction of it behind the glans, ſo as not to be drawn forward over it.

TREATMENT. Foment, poultice, bleed, and purge; vomit if neceſſary; and give cooling febrifuges. If theſe fail, proper inciſions muſt be made.

PILES, or *painful Tumours in the Anus or Rectum.*

TREATMENT. Bleed, if neceſſary; and give ſulphur, or æthiops mineral, nitre, and elect. lenitiv. opiates if they are very painful; and if they

they are external, foment them with warm emollient liquors, or anoint them with ung. ſamb. or the like; if they bleed much, apply gentle aſtringents; if much ſwelled and inflamed, ſcarify, or apply leeches to them. Balſ. ſulph. is very proper to apply to the *Piles*, and the ung. cærul. has alſo been found uſeful. They may more expeditiouſly be driven away by liniments made of powder of galls, or ſugar of lead, or by waſhing them with ſolutions of white or blue vitriol. But as the hæmorrhoidal diſcharge is generally ſalutary, caution muſt be uſed in repelling them.

PILL *Aromatic.*

Aperient ʒſſ. ad ʒj. antirheumatic, deobſtruent, gr. v. ad xii. bis die.

PILL *Colocynth.*

(Both) Cathartic ℈j. ad ℈ij.

PILL *Ecphractic.*

Emmenagogue gr. v. ad ʒſſ. bis die.

PILL *Gummous.*

Hyſteric, nervous, &c. gr. v. ad ʒſſ. bis die.

PILL *Mercurial.*

Alterative, antivenereal gr. v. ad ℈j. omni nocte.

PILL *Rufus's.*

Deobſtruent gr. v. ad ℈j bis die. Opening ℈j. ad ʒſſ.

PILL *Soap.*

Diuretic, icteric, anodyne gr. v. ad ℈j.

PILL

PILL *Storax.*

Pectoral, anodyne gr. iv. ad ℈j. at night.

PILL *Squill.*

Aſthmatic, pectoral, diuretic gr. v. ad xij.

PIMPLES.

TREATMENT. Waſh them with a ſolution of ſach. ſaturn. or vitriol. alb. If theſe fail, try ſpt. vin. camph. a ſolution of ſal tartari, or white precipitate mixed with pomatum. If they proceed from foul blood or a ſcorbutic cauſe (as it is termed) treat them with alteratives, as directed for the *Land Scurvy*; with now and then a cooling purge.

PLAGUE.

SYMPTOMS. Shivering; pain in the head, back, and ſtomach; ſickneſs and vomiting; deſpondency, anxiety, difficult breathing, wildneſs of countenance, high fever, faintings, hiccups, and catching of the tendons. Tumours at length appear in the groin, arm-pits, or behind the ears; and then the fever abates, but returns if the tumours ſink. Fœtid breath and ſweat; livid ſpots, ſometimes broad, and ſuddenly diſappearing. Carbuncles ariſe in the worſt ſtate of the diſeaſe, which ſeldom ſuppurate kindly, but appear as red fiery circles; are ſmall tumours with corrupted fleſh underneath, and are attended with great itching. The ſymptoms, however, vary according to the conſtitution and ſtate of the air, but theſe are the moſt general.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT. The tumours are critical, and ſhould be encouraged by ripening cataplaſms and proper cordials; the carbuncles ſhould be poulticed with cataplaſm e cymino, or the like; and if they appear gangrenous, ſcarify, and dreſs them with ol. terebinth, and hot digeſtives, as in *Mortifications*.

The diſeaſe itſelf ſhould be treated with diaphoretics, antiſeptics, cordials, antiphlogiſtics, or other remedies, according to the ſymptoms; but in general, camphire, nitre, ſnakeroot, and bark, &c. an emetic being firſt given, ſeems moſt eligible in this dreadful diſorder.

N. B. The vapour generated by nitre, eſpecially if the deflagration be made with odoriferous ingredients, is ſaid to prevent infection.

Inoculation has lately been recommended in the *Plague* by Dr. *Samoilowitz*, a *Ruſſian* phyſician; but if the diſeaſe (as ſeems to be the caſe) is liable to attack more than once, this can be of no uſe.

PLAISTER *Common.*

Healing, drying.

PLAISTER *Common, with Gums, ſuppurative.*

PLAISTER *Mercurial.*

Diſcutient, reſolvent.

PLAISTER *Mucilage.*

Softening, and for corns.

PLAISTER

PLAISTER *Red Lead.*

Drying, healing.

PLAISTER *Soap.*

Reſolvent.

PLEURISY.

Symptoms. Chilline ſs, ſhivering, ſucceeded by heat, thirſt, and reſtleſſneſs; a violent acute pain on one ſide near the ribs, extending towards the ſhoulder-blades, back, the breaſt; worſt when the affected ſide is lain on. Difficult breathing, redneſs of the cheeks, nauſea, and dry cough; the matter ſpit up if any, yellowiſh or bloody.

Treatment as in the *Peripneumony*; but repeated bleeding, laxatives, and cooling attenuants, as ſal c. c. with nitre are chiefly to be relied on.

POISONS.

Treatment. When theſe are taken, if the time has been but ſhort, give a ſtrong emetic of white or blue vitriol, drinking plentifully of warm water to waſh the ſtomach; oily clyſters ſhould alſo be given repeatedly, as ſhould likewiſe cathartics. If corroſive ſublimate was the poiſon, give ſolution of any fixed alcaline ſalt. If opium, or other narcotic, give acids (as vinegar) with water or broth; apply bliſters; and if neceſſary, bleed. Care muſt be taken to continue theſe operations a ſufficient time; afterwards the ſtomach and bowels ſhould be healed with proper balſamic remedies, broths, &c.

POMEGRANATE SHELL. See *Bark.*
The juice cooling, antiseptic.

POPPIES. See *Syrup of Poppies.*

POWDER *of Amber, compound.*
Astringent, corroborant gr. viij. ad ʒss. bis die.

POWDER *Antilyssus.*
For bite of mad dog ʒss. omni mane.

POWDER *of Arum root, compound.*
Stomachic, antirheumatic ℈j. ad ʒj. bis die.

POWDER *Bezoardic.*
Absorbent, alexipharmic ℈j. ad ʒj. at night.

POWDER *of Bole, compound.*
Astringent ℈ss. ʒss. bis die.

POWDER *of Ceruse, compound.*
Cooling and astringent, in collyriums for the eyes.

POWDER *of Contrayerva, compound.*
Sudorific ℈j. ad ʒj.

POWDER *of Crabs Claws, compound.*
Absorbent, febrifuge, ℈j. ad ʒj. frequenter.

POWDER *to promote Delivery.*
℈j. ad ℥j.

POWDER *of Scammony, compound.*
Cathartic ℈j. ad ℈ij.

POWDER

POWDER *of Sena, compound.*
Cathartic ℥ ß. ad ℥ j. or more.

POWDER *of Tin.*
Vermifuge ℈j. ad ℥ j. bis die.

POWDER *of Tragacanth, compound.*
Pectoral ℈j. ad ℥ j. frequenter.

POX. See *Venereal Diſeaſe.*

POX, *Chicken*; or SWINE *Pox.*

SYMPTOMS. Chilline ſs, heat, and the uſual precurſory ſymptoms of fever; but milder than in the ſmall pox. The eruption appears about the third day. They riſe like the ſmall pox, but may be known from them by the matter being more like water than pus, by little veſicles, or bladders filled with water on the top of ſuch puſtules as are whole; and by their turning about the fifth day; which the ſmall pox does not till at leaſt the ſeventh; and they leave no marks behind them.

TREATMENT. Cooling febrifuges, as nitre, with magneſia, antimonials, pulv. contray. and ſaline draughts, &c. and diluents; and afterwards two or three purges.

The *Swine Pox* is only a larger ſort of *Chicken Pox.*

POX, *Small.* See *Small Pox.*

PROCIDENTIA, *vel* PROLAPSUS ANI, *or bearing down of the Rectum.*

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT. Corroborants, as bark, tinct. rosar. &c. Laxatives, clysters, and aperients, if costive; clysters of tinct. rosar. or other bracers, and a proper bandage; chalybeates and cold bathing. *N. B.* If there be inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices. The part should be gently reduced, and kept up with a bandage; rest and an horizontal posture are proper.

Prolapsus Uteri. TREATMENT as in the preceding case. Pessaries are also proper to be worn.

PUERPERAL } *Fever.* See *Fever.*
PUTRID }

QUICKSILVER.

Vermifuge, opening ʒss. ad ʒij. or more, in the morning.

QUINCY.

SYMPTOMS. Inflammation of the throat; with pain, great heat, tumour, redness, difficulty in swallowing, and fever. The uvula sometimes relaxed and inflamed; the face red.

TREATMENT. Bleed largely, or according to exigency; open the body; blisters to the back, and near the part; gargle with spt. sal. ammon. and decoct. pect. strong of the former; poultice the part with bread and milk, to which camphire may be added, and the volatile liniment may also be applied. If it suppurates, cease to evacuate; and

and inhale emollient ſteams. When ripe open the abſceſs; afterwards gargle with tinct. roſar. and tinct. myrrh.

RATTLESNAKE ROOT.

Diaphoretic, antiſeptic gr. v. ad ℈j. Alſo in antiſeptic gargles.

RESIN *of Aloes.*

Cathartic ℈j. or more. Deobſtruent gr. v. ad ℈ſſ.

RESIN *of Bark.*

Corroborant, febrifuge, &c. gr. v. ad ℈j.

RESIN *of Guaiacum*

Antirheumatic, alterative, deobſtruent, gr. v. ad xv.

RESIN *of Jalap.*

RESIN *of Scammony.*

Cathartic gr. v. ad ℈j.

RHEUMATISM *Acute.*

Symptoms. Rigor, ſhivering, fever, thirſt, coſtiveneſs, wandering gnawing pains, with ſwelling and redneſs in the part affected. The pain worſe towards night, and in bed.

Treatment. Bleeding; medicines with ſal c. c. nitre, camphire, guaiacum, antimonials, or the like; laxatives, and opiates occaſionally. The part may be rubbed with lin. ſapon. camphire, and oil; lin. vol. &c. Warm fomentations are good; the part may be covered with

flannel, diluents ſhould be freely given, and a diaphoreſis kept up. When the urine depoſits a copious ſediment, the bark may be given; it may be joined with ſome of the above, and opium may be occaſionally added.

RHEUMATISM *chronic.*

Differs from the *acute*, in that it is not attended with fever or inflammation in the part; and chiefly attacks thoſe advanced in life, contrary to the other.

TREATMENT. If neceſſary, bleed, and purge with elect. e ſcammon. ſena, &c. Pulv. doveri, or other anodyne ſudorific, may be given. Calomel in ſmall doſes, with vin. antim. has been found efficacious; as hath likewiſe kermes mineral, with camphire, about three grains of each. Bark and ſarſaparilla are given by ſome; but gum guaiacum with volatile ſalts, the guaiacum with an opiate, or ſal c. c. with nitre, and julep e camph. according to circumſtances, are generally ſucceſsful. Warm embrocations to the part, and flannel are alſo ſerviceable; cold bathing, where not improper on other accounts; a flannel ſhirt worn next the ſkin, is a good preventive of a return. *N. B.* Muſtard has been effectual, taken inwardly, and rubbed into the part. Electricity, friction and exerciſe of the part, are uſeful.

RHUBARB.

Cathartic ℈j. ad ʒj. Stomachic gr. iv. ad ʒſſ.

RHUBARB

RHUBARB *toaſted.*

Aſtringent ℈ſſ. ad ℈j.

RICKETS.

SYMPTOMS. The head large, the fontanella keeps long open, the face full and florid, the joints knotty, and the bones protuberant, cauſing incurvation and diſtortion; the ribs protuberate, and become crooked; the belly ſwells; cough, and pulmonary diſorders ſucceed. The child (for children only are the ſubjects of this complaint) moves weakly, and waddles; uſually appears about the eighth month, and continues till the ſixth year; ariſeth from bad nurſing; the underſtanding is very early.

TREATMENT. Cold bathing; friction; bathing the back with ſpirituous embrocations, or warm balſamic liniments; ſtrengthening plaiſters; gentle vomits of ipecacuanha; and purges with rhubarb and æthiops mineral; bark, chalybeates, air, and exerciſe.

RING WORMS. See *Tetters.*

ROB *of Elder.*

Pectoral, opening ʒj. ad ʒiij.

ROSES, *red.*

Aſtringent gr. v. ad ʒſſ. See *Tincture.*

ROSEMARY.

Cephalic, carminative, &c. in infuſion.

RUE,

RUE.

In infuſion againſt fits and ſpaſmodic complaints; alſo alexipharmic and antipeſtilential; juice in clyſters, vermifuge.

RUPTURES. See *Hernia.*

SAFFRON.

Cordial gr. iij. ad ℈j or in infuſion.

SAGAPENUM.

Nervous, hyſteric, &c. gr. v. ad ℈j. bis die.

SALT, *alkaline fixed.*

(As ſal abſinth. ſal tartar, &c.) antacid, attenuant, diuretic gr. iij. ad xv.

SALT, *alkaline volatile.*

(As ſal c. c. ſal. ammon. vol. &c.) antacid, attenuant, diaphoretic gr. iij. ad xv.

SALT *of Amber.*

Aperient, diuretic, hyſteric gr. iv. ad ℈j.

SALT *Ammoniac.*

Diuretic, febrifuge, attenuant, diaphoretic gr. v. ad ℈j. or more.

SALT *Cathartic.*

(As Glauber's, Epſom, Rochelle, &c. ʒſſ. ad ʒij.)

SALT *Diuretic.*

Attenuant ℈j. ad ʒij. Aperient ʒij. ad ʒſſ.

SALT

SALT *of Steel.*

Attenuant, deobſtruent gr. ij. ad ℈ſſ.

SARSAPARILLA.

Alterative, antivenereal, in decoction (℥ij. ad ℔ij.) ℥iv. ad ℔ſſ. bis die.

SASSAFRAS.

Alterative, antiſcorbutic, &c. doſe as in *Sarſaparilla.*

SAVIN.

Emmenagogue, in infuſion ℥ij. ad ℥iv.

SCALDS, *or Burns.*

TREATMENT. Apply ol. lini f. igne alone, or with ſpermaceti or wax diſſolved in it; aq. veg. min. is alſo good; afterwards cerat. epulot. or other cicatrizer. If inflammation renders it neceſſary, bleed and purge.

SCALD-HEAD.

TREATMENT. Rub the part with ointments made of ſulphur, pitch, ung. nicotian, or the like; the ung. cæruł. has been uſed with ſucceſs; bathing with ſalt water, and give mercurials, antimonials, or other alteratives; bliſters kept open, and iſſues, are proper.

SCAMMONY.

Cathartic ℈ſſ. ad ℈j.

SCARLET *Fever.* See *Fever.*

SCHIRRUS, *or hardened Glands.*

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT. Endeavour to diſperſe it by mercurial unction, ext. cicutæ, or mercurials, with ſarſaparilla, &c. and occaſional purges. If it inclines to ſuppurate, treat it as directed in abſceſſes, &c. If it neither diſperſes nor ſuppurates, extirpation is the only cure, where it can be done; otherwiſe treat it with coolers, and occaſional anodynes.

SCIATICA.

SYMPTOMS. A fixed pain in the hip, like the rheumatiſm. Called alſo the *Hip Gout* and *Iſchias*.

TREATMENT as in *Lumbago*.

SCORDIUM.

Aſtringent. See its Preparations.

SCROPHULA.

SYMPTOMS. Schirrous unequal tumours, which do not readily ſuppurate; affecting the glandular parts, but chiefly on the ſides of the neck.

TREATMENT. Purge occaſionally with jalap and calomel; and give alteratives, as calomel, with ſulph. aur. ant. æth. antimon. or ſome other; millepedes are good; ſpong. uſt. with rhubarb; ſea-water internally before ſuppuration, and bark and ſea-bathing after they ſoften; exerciſe is good; groſs and high ſeaſoned diet muſt be avoided; vegetable acids, eſpecially Seville oranges, are proper.

SCURVY.

SCURVY.

SYMPTOMS. Heavineſs, laſſitude, low ſpirits, offenſive breath, tender gums, ſallow bloated countenance, hæmorrhages from the noſe and mouth, difficult breathing, ſwelling of the legs, yellow, purple, or livid ſpots on the ſkin; tumours in the limbs; contraction of the tendons of the ham; other ſymptoms occur, but they differ in different ſubjects, as do likewiſe thoſe above-mentioned; and the diſeaſe is in general ſufficiently known. It is, however, diſtinguiſhed into *Sea* and *Land Scurvy*.

TREATMENT. In the *Sea Scurvy*, the juices are expoſed to putridity from the uſe of animal food, and moiſt air; antiſeptics therefore will be proper, as vegetables, vegetable acids, fruit, cyder, &c. Infuſion of malt, in defect of theſe, or liquors made of molaſſes or ſugar. Bark, and elix. vitr. acid. good. Liquids impregnated with fixed air for common drink, and wholeſome air. Chalybeates have been found ſerviceable, eſpecially when joined with the bitters, or bark.

The *Land Scurvy* (improperly ſo called) is rather a cutaneous diſeaſe; ſcurfy or ſcabby eruptions appear, either partially, or more univerſally; often with itching and heat.

The antimonial alteratives, with gentle mercurials, are often efficacious; aq. calcis c. ſucc. ſcorbutic, or the like, may be uſed with them. Cream of tartar and flowers of ſulphur are good. The parts may be anointed with ſaturnine liniments,

ments, with a little white precipitate if neceſſary.

SCURVY GRASS.

Antiſcorbutic, the juice or infuſion ʒij. ad ʒiv. bis die.

SENEKA. See *Rattleſnake root.*

SENNA.

Cathartic ℥ j. ad ʒ iij. or in infuſion.

SETON, *to make.*

Pinch up the ſkin and fat with the finger and thumb, and run a proper needle through it, armed with a ſkain of ſilk or thread ſmeared with digeſtive ointment; which muſt be ſhifted a little every day, ſo as to keep both orifices running.

SHINGLES. See *Tetters.*

SINGULTUS. See *Hiccups.*

SKIN, *deſeaſes of.* See *Cutaneous Diſeaſes.*

SLATE, *Iriſh.*

An internal vulnerary and aſtringent, ℥ j. ad ℥ ij. in ſpruce beer.

SMALL-POX.

Symptoms. Chilline ſs, ſhivering, heat, pain in the head and back, ſickneſs and pain at the ſtomach, and ſometimes vomiting; fever, coſtiveneſs, convulſive fits ſometimes in children, which is a good ſymptom. On the third or fourth day the eruption appears, like flea-bites, in the face, breaſt, arms, body, and feet ſucceſſively;

pains

pains and ſoreneſs in the throat. The eruption being compleated, the fever goes off or abates. The eruptions fill, or maturate like boils, and the ſkin between them is alſo red; the eye-lids, face, hands, and feet, ſwell ſucceſſively; the pocks from red, grow whitiſh and ſmooth in the body, and yellow and rough in the face, full of a white matter. About the ſeventh day from the eruption, (ſometimes the ninth) they dry, or *turn* as it is called, and ſcale off, leaving red marks, and ſometimes pits behind.

TREATMENT. If the pulſe be full and ſtrong at the beginning, bleed; and if neceſſary, or the period be ſufficiently early, purge, and give an emetic. During the eruptive fever, cooling febrifuges, with laxatives, or clyſters occaſionally; but if the ſymptoms require it (as low pulſe, &c.) gentle cordials and diaphoretics. After the eruption, little is generally required but a gentle anodyne at night, proper diluents, and if neceſſary, opening clyſters, &c. If purging comes on, check it with caution; if delirium or fever, apply bliſters; and if the pock ſinks, give bark, with proper diaphoretics and cordials; eſpecially if malignant or putrid ſymptoms, or petechiæ appear. Spt. vitrioli dulcis is alſo good in theſe caſes, as are ſinapiſms to the feet.

In the *confluent* kind, all the ſymptoms are worſe than in the *diſtinct*. The eruption makes its appearance a day or two later, and does not

come to its height till the eleventh or fourteenth day after; the fever alſo continues after the eruption appears, and a ſalivation comes on, which muſt by no means be checked. The patient requires to be ſupported more in this caſe than in the other; care, however, muſt be taken in both kinds to avoid too much heat, or a heating regimen; and pure, and even cool air, where no objection appears, is ſalutary. If the puſtules are opened, and the matter let out, ſo much the better; eſpecially if danger of their ſinking or ſtriking in appears. Purging is eſteemed proper after this diſeaſe.

To *inoculate* for the *Small-Pox*, take a little matter from a puſtule, after the eruptive fever, on the point of a lancet, and inſert it in the arm (by making a ſmall puncture or two) between the true and ſcarf ſkin, which may afterwards be preſſed down with the flat ſide of the lancet. Three or four days afterwards the punctures appear inflamed; in about three days more the precurſory ſymptoms come on, and at length the eruption.

Previous to the inoculation, a mercurial purge or two may be adminiſtered, if the patient is of a full or groſs habit; and he ſhould alſo be reſtrained to a milk and farinaceous or vegetable diet, avoiding eſpecially high ſeaſoned food. It is found beſt to keep him out of bed, and even now and then in the cold air. The ſymptoms are generally

generally ſo favourable, that little aſſiſtance is required from medicine, except a few mercurial purges after the diſorder goes off.

SOAP.

Diuretic, icteric, lithontriptic, attenuant ℈j. ad ʒ ij. bis die.

SOAP *Leys.* See *Lixivium.*

SORE THROAT, *putrid.* See *Angina maligna.*

SPASMS. See *Convulſions.*

SPECIES *Aromatic.*

Gr. v. ad xv.

SPECIES *of Scordium.*

Aſtringent gr. v. ad ℈j.

SPERMACETI.

Pectoral, balſamic, vulnerary ℈j. ad ʒ j. Externally healing, ſoftening.

SPHACELUS, or *complete Mortification.*

Symptoms. This ſucceeds a *Gangrene* (which ſee) if it cannot be ſtopt; the part looſes all ſenſation, and yields an intolerable ſmell.

Treatment as in *Gangrene.* When the ſeparation is advanced, amputate the limb, or cut out the part, if it can be done with ſafety; perſiſting in the uſe of the bark, &c. till a complete digeſtion is procured.

SPIRIT

SPIRIT *of Hartſhorn.*
Attenuant, cordial, ſudorific gut. x. ad lx.

SPIRIT *Mindererus's.*
Attenuant, cooling, diaphoretic ℥ ij. ad ℥ſſ.

SPIRIT *of Nitre, Sweet.*
Diuretic, febrifuge, carminative gr. x. ad ℥ ſſ.

SPIRIT *of Turpentine.*
Diuretic, &c. gut x. ad xl.

SPIRIT *of Vitriol, acid.*
Cooling, aſtringent, antiſeptic, antalkaline, gut. v. ad xx.

SPIRIT *of Vitriol Sweet.*
Febrifuge, diuretic, &c. gut. v. ad xx.

SPIRIT *Volatile aromatic.*
As ſpirit of *Hartſhorn*; alſo cephalic.

SPIRIT *Volatile fœtid.*
Antiſpaſmodic, &c. gut. ad xxx.

SPLEEN. See *Hypochondriacal* and *Hyſteric Diſeaſes.*

SPRAINS. See *Strains.*

SQUILLS.
Pectoral, diuretic gr. iij. ad viii. Emetic ℈ſſ. ad ℈j.

STEEL, *Ruſt of.*
Deobſtruent, attenuant, tonic gr. v. ad ℈ſſ. See its Preparations.

STINGS,

STINGS, *Venomous.*

TREATMENT as in *Bites.*

STOMACH, *Inflammation of.*

SYMPTOMS. Heat, pulsation, and acute pain in the part, which is increased by swallowing; tension at the pit of the stomach; anxiety; retching; hiccup; small, weak, intermitting pulse.

TREATMENT. Bleeding, emollient liquids, and clysters; fomentations; gentle opiates; blisters; mucilage of gum arabic; with small doses of nitre occasionally.

STOMACH, *pain in.* See *Heart-burn.*

STONE AND GRAVEL.

SYMPTOMS. Pain in the back and loins, or the region of the bladder; nausea; vomiting; strangury; sometimes bloody urine; costiveness; retraction of the testicle of the affected side; numbness down the thigh and leg; the pain in the kidneys abate when the calculus is got into the bladder, and the urine becomes turbid.

TREATMENT. Bleed, if no objection appears; draughts with ol. amygd. and large quantities of gum arabic, with manna and opium added occasionally. Pil. sapon. good as an anodyne at night. As solvents, the lixiv. sapon. from x. to xxx. or lx. drops in veal broth twice in a day. Soap, oyster-shells, and lime-water are also good; and in some cases, the sal vol. c. c. or spt. sal. marin. Water impregnated with fixed air, and the effer-

veſcent mixture, have been found a ſolvent in ſome caſes; as hath alſo ſpt. nitr. dulcis, the ſol. uvæ urſi, the live millepedes, and decoction, or oil of juniper. In violent fits of the diſorder, the ſemicupium is good; and clyſters with Venice turpentine, or ſpirit of turpentine, and opium. In nauſea and vomiting, the ſaline draughts, with tinct. theb. and care ſhould be taken to keep the body properly open with cathartics of the cooling ſaline kind, or rather with manna, ol. ricini, and inf. ſennæ, or other mild purge. Emulſ. com. decoct. rad. alth. or the like, may be uſed freely as common drink. (See alſo *Colic.*)

STORAX.

Pectoral, vulnerary gr. v. ad ℈j.

STRAINS.

If internal, give ſpermaceti, balſ. traumat. or Iriſh ſlate, with ſpruce beer. If outward, apply lin. ſapon. vinegar, lin. vol. or arquebuſade. If there be inflammation, foment and poultice, bleed and purge.

STRANGURY.

Symptoms. A difficulty of making water, attended with heat or ſcalding; often proceeds from bliſters.

Treatment. Give emulſ. com. or mucilage gum arabic freely. If theſe fail, boluſes of camphire and opium. See alſo *Urine.*

STYPTICS

STYPTICS *internal.*

Tinct. ſtyptic ℥ j. ad ʒſſ. Tinct. roſar. ʒj. ad ʒij. Elix. vitr. acid gut. x. ad xx.

External, alum, colcothar, aq. vitriol. cærul. facc. ſaturni, vitriol virid. flour, cobweb, dry lint, fur of hat, agaric, balſ. traumatic.

SUGAR *of Lead.*

Externally cooling, aſtringent.

SULPHUR *Flowers.*

Pectoral, alterative, aperient ℈j. ad ʒij.

SULPHUR *precipitated.*

Ditto.

SULPHUR *of Antimony, precipitated.*

Alterative gr. ½ ad ij.

SWINE-POX. See *Pox.*

SYRUP *of Buckthorn.*

Cathartic ʒj. ad ʒiij.

SYRUP *of Kermes.*

Cordial ʒſſ. ad ʒij.

SYRUP *of Squills.*

Pectoral, diuretic ʒſſ. ad ʒij.

SYRUP *of white Poppies.*

Anodyne ʒj. ad ʒij.

TABES DORSALIS.

SYMPTOMS. A waſting of the whole body, attended

attended with fever, but no ſpitting nor cough, by which it is known from a *Phthiſis*. A collection of matter in ſome part of the body is uſually the cauſe, but particularly attends the inflammation of a ſchirrous gland.

TREATMENT. If it ariſes from ſchirrous liver, ſoap, and mild chalybeates. If the ſchirrus, or abſceſs be external, open or extirpate. The bark is often proper in theſe caſes, as is alſo myrrh with nitre, or tart. vitriolat. The body muſt be kept properly open; but purgings ſhould be checked. Gentle exerciſe, wholeſome air, and proper mild diet, with the uſe of aſſes milk, and the like, are often of much ſervice.

TAMARINDS.

Cooling, antiſeptic, *ad libit.*

TARTAR, *Cream of.*

Ditto, alſo opening ʒij. ad ʒſſ.

TARTAR *Emetic.*

Gr. j. ad iv. Febrifuge, diaphoretic gr. ¼ ad gr. j.

TARTAR *vitriolated.*

Aperient, febrifuge, &c. ʒſſ. ad ʒij.

TEETHING.

SYMPTOMS. Inflammation and ſwelling of the gums, and ſlavering. Fever, and ſometimes convulſions.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT. Cooling febrifuges in caſe of fever; the body ſhould be kept gently open. If convulſions ariſe, give tinct. fulig. and carminatives, or ol. aniſi, with magneſia. If a raſh appears, Gaſcoign's powder, or pulv. contray. c. with nitre, are uſually given. If a cough, ſpermaceti, or other balſamic pectoral; leeches and bliſters may be applied if neceſſary; and if the diſorder is violent, the gums ſhould be lanced. Gentle anodynes are often uſeful.

TENESMUS.

SYMPTOMS. Frequent, or even continual inclination to go to ſtool, without occaſion, or being able to avoid any. Ariſing from the abraſion of mucus, &c. from the rectum and anus.

TREATMENT. Clyſters, with mutton broth and opium; or with ſtarch, oil, and elect. e ſcord. or with ſpermaceti, ſuet, or the like. Balſ. locat. or ſpermaceti with tinct. theb. may alſo be given inwardly.

TESTICLES *inflamed.*

TREATMENT. Bleed, purge, and even vomit, if neceſſary, in order to cauſe revulſion. Warm emollient fomentations and poultices are uſually recommended; but Dr. Simmons, in his ingenious practical treatiſe on the *Gonorrhœa*, recommends cold applications to the part, as being much more efficacious. Febrifuges and gentle diaphoretics, with an anodyne at night, are good.

If

If matter forms, open and let it out. The teſticles ſhould be ſuſpended, and the patient kept as much as poſſible in an horizontal poſture.

TETANOS.

SYMPTOMS. A rigid and painful contraction of the muſcles of the neck, and trunk of the body, drawing it backwards or forwards in a curve, with convulſions.

TREATMENT. Give large doſes of muſk and opium, keeping the body open with ol. ricini, or other proper purge. The warm bath, emollient fomentations and ſpirituous embrocations to the parts. Sal c. c. and the nervous medicines are good; and clyſters with turpentine and opium. After the diſorder, give bark, or other reſtoratives.

TETTERS.

TREATMENT. They may be touched with ink, a weak ſolution of green or white vitriol, ſacch. ſaturn. ſal. tartari, or ſublimate. If theſe prove too violent, ſoftening and cooling liniments, or cream. Ung. cærul. mit. ſpt. vin. camph. or liniments with white precipitate are good. Sometimes alteratives of the mercurial and antimonial kind, or cooling febrifuges and purges are neceſſary.

Pimples, *Ringworms*, *Shingles*, *Grubs*, *Freckles*, and other like cutaneous complaints, alſo give way to ſome of the above methods.

THROAT, *ſore*.

TREATMENT. A common inflammatory ſore throat,

throat, proceeding from cold, &c. gives way to bleeding, cooling purges, gentle ſudorifics, acidulated gargles, and lin. vol. applied outwardly. If neceſſary, bliſters may be applied behind the ears. If there are ulcers, bleeding and purging are generally improper; warm, but mild and antiſeptic diaphoretics, as rad. ſerp. virg. conf. damocrat. cortex, ſal. c. c. contrayerva, &c. with detergent gargles, compoſed of tinct. myrrh, honey, &c. or the tinct. roſar. Bliſters if neceſſary; and if much fever, proper cooling febrifuges. See alſo *Angina* and *Quincy*.

THRUSH.

Symptoms. Little ulcers in the mouth and throat, of a white or yellow colour. Frequent in children.

Treatment. Keep the body gently open with magneſia or rhubarb; give the ſaline mixture, with pulv. e ch. ℈ or contrayerva c. and touch the ulcers now and then with ſyr. moror. and borax, or with alum, bol. arm. and honey, tinct. roſar. &c. See alſo *Fever Apthoſe*, *Fever Miliary*, *Angina Maligna*, and *Venereal Diſeaſe*.

TIN *Filings*.

Vermifuge ʒſſ. ad ʒij.

TIN *pulverized*. Ditto.

TINCTURE *of Antimony*.

Deobſtruent, diuretic, diaphoretic gut. x. ad lx. Emetic ʒij. or more.

TINCTURE

TINCTURE *aromatic.*
℥ j. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE *of Bark.*
Corroborant, febrifuge ℥ j. ad ℥ſſ.

TINCTURE *of Bark, volatile.*
Ditto ℥ ſ. ad ℥ j.

TINCTURE, *bitter.*
Stomachic ℥ j. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE *of Cantharides.*
Diuretic, corroborant gut. x. ad xxx. or more.

TINCTURE *of Caſtor.*
Nervous ℥ ſſ. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE *of Cinnamon.*
Aſtringent, cordial ℥ j. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE *Fœtid.*
——— *of Soot.*
Antiſpaſmodic, &c. gut. xx. ad ℥ j.

TINCTURE *of Guaiacum, volatile.*
Antirheumatic, &c. gut. xx. ad ℥ j. or more.

TINCTURE *of black Hellebore.*
Deobſtruent, aperient ℥ ſſ. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE *of Jalap.*
Cathartic ℥ ij. ad ℥ vj.

TINCTURE *of Japan Earth.*
Aſtringent ℥ j. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE

TINCTURE *of Myrrh.*

Deobſtruent, antiſeptic gut. xv. ad ℥ j.

TINCTURE *of Rhubarb.*

Opening ℥ ſſ. ad ℥ ij. Stomachic, &c. ℥ j. ad ℥ iij.

TINCTURA *Sacra.*

Opening ʒj. ad ʒij. Deobſtruent ℥ ij. ad ʒſſ.

TINCTURE *Saturnine.*

Aſtringent, antiphthiſical gut. xx. ad xxx.

TINCTURE *of Sena.*

Opening and carminative ʒj. ad ʒiij.

TINCTURE *of Snakeroot.*

Alexipharmic, ſtomachic, &c. ʒſſ. ad ℥ ij.

TINCTURE *of Flowers of Steel.*

Deobſtruent, corroborant, &c. gut. x. ad ℥ ſſ.

TINCTURE *of Steel with ſpt. of Salt.*

Ditto, gut. v. ad xx.

TINCTURE, *Styptic.*

℥ ſſ. ad ℥ j.

TINCTURE *Thebaic.*

Anodyne, &c. gut. v. ad ℥ ſſ.

TINCTURE *of Valerian.*

Nervous ℥ ſſ. ad ℥ j.

TINCTURE *of Valerian, volatile.*

Gut. xx. ad lx.

TONICS.

Bark ℈j. ad ℥j. see also its preparations. Elix. vitriol gut. v. ad xx. Vin. chalyb. ℥ ss. ad ℥ss. See also *Corroborants*.

TOOTH-ACH.

TREATMENT. If hollow or decayed, apply balſ. traumatic, ol. caryoph. origan. vel guaiaci, upon cotton to the part; or pills with camphire and opium, or rad. pyrethri. Some burn the nerve with ol. vitriol, aqua fortis, or an hot iron; or touch the *Antithelix* with the latter. If there be inflammation, bleeding, purging, and bliſters behind the ears. If it proceeds from *Cold* or *Rheumatiſm*, treat it as directed for thoſe complaints.

TREACLE, *Venice.*

Alexipharmic, ſudorific, &c. ℥ ss. ad ℥j.

TREMORS.

TREATMENT as in *Nervous Complaints* and *Palſy*.

TROCHES *pectoral*, } *ad libitum.*
——— *Heart-burn*, }

TROCHES *of Japan Earth.*
——— *of Squills.*
——— *of Sulphur.*
——— *of Vipers.*
——— *of Nitre.*

Virtues as the reſpective ſimples, only in double or treble doſes.

TUMOURS

TUMOURS *Encyſted.*

Try to diſperſe them with mercurial unction or plaiſter, or friction; or if theſe fail, hemlock fomentations and poultices, and give ext. cicut. or mercurials, with ſarſaparilla, &c. and occaſional purges. If you cannot diſperſe them, endeavour at ſuppuration; if that fails, extirpation, where it can be done, is the only cure.

TURPENTINES.

Diuretic, detergent, ſtrengthening ℈j. ad ℥ j.

TUTTY.

Externally in collyriums for the eyes; cooling, aſtringent.

TYMPANY.

A collection of wind or air in the inteſtines, particularly the colon, by which they become violently diſtended. It ſometimes ariſes from checking a diarrhœa, or from the imprudent uſe of bark in intermittents.

TREATMENT. If fever and full pulſe, bleed; keep the body open with gentle laxatives, joined with aromatics; but refrain from ſtrong purges, and from carminatives not joined with proper aperients. The belly ſhould be frequently rubbed, and ſwathed with flannel. Exerciſe is good; gentle corroborants, as flor. chamæm. with ſmall doſes of chalybeates joined with aromatics, are alſo very proper.

VALERIAN.

VALERIAN.

Nervous, antiſpaſmodic, &c. ℈ſſ. ad ℥ ſſ. bis die.

VARIX, *or Enlargement of a Vein.*

TREATMENT. Keep it compreſſed with proper bandages, and if neceſſary, bleed and evacuate. If theſe fail, treat it as in the operation for *Aneuriſm.*

VENEREAL *Diſeaſe.*

SYMPTOMS. A few days after an impure coition, a titillation about the glans penis; heat and pricking pain in making water; then a diſcharge of matter from the urethra, at firſt whitiſh, and in ſmall quantity; afterwards yellow or green, or even reddiſh, and more copious. If it be ſuffered to proceed, inflammation and excoriation follow; painful erection or chordee. Sometimes phymoſis (or an inability of drawing the ſkin back over the glans) paraphymoſis (or an inability of drawing the ſkin forward ſo as to cover the glans) ſwelling of the teſticles, chancres, buboes, ſcabby eruptions, nocturnal pains, nodes, carious bones, ulcers in the throat and noſe, &c.

TREATMENT. In the beginning, bleed, if nothing forbids; and give a cooling purge, a ſmall doſe of calomel, merc. calcinat. or other proper mercurial, every night; and nitre, with gum arabic and ſome gentle lenitive, ſeveral times in the day; repeating the purge occaſionally. If theſe are not judged ſufficient, a ſmall quantity of ung.

ung. cærul. fort. may be rubbed into the thigh or leg every night. The parts ſhould be kept clean by waſhing them with warm milk and water. This courſe ſhould be perſiſted in till the virulence is ſubdued, afterwards a few cooling purges; and balſ. capiv. with aſtringent, or other injections, if gleet or ulcer remain, will uſually be ſufficient.

Buboes are generally adviſed to be diſperſed with ung. cærul. fort. but if they are advanced, they ſhould be brought forward by proper ſuppuratives, opened and digeſted thoroughly off, which is uſually attended with the moſt ſalutary effects. Abſceſſes in perinæo, ſhould, if poſſible, be diſperſed.

Chancres may be anointed with ung. cærul. fort. after waſhing them with aq. phagedænic. For the *Hernia Humoralis* ſee *Teſticles*, ſee alſo *Phymoſis*.

When the diſorder is a *confirmed Lues*, we ſhould either ſalivate, or at leaſt keep the blood for ſome time highly charged with mercury; for either of which purpoſes calomel, or merc. calcinat. &c. ſhould be given inwardly; and ℥ ſſ. or ℥ j. of ung. cærul. fort. rubbed every night into the thighs. In ſhort, the whole dependence muſt be on *mercury* for deſtroying the virulency, other remedies being only had recourſe to occaſionally, according to the ſymptoms that ariſe. Thus, inflammatory ſymptoms are to be removed by bleeding, purging, or other proper medicines;

ulcers, abſceſſes, &c. ſhould be treated as required in ſuch caſes; but the diſeaſe which is the cauſe of theſe ſhould be principally attended to, and when that is ſubdued by a proper mercurial courſe, the other ſymptoms will either diſappear, or may be removed by requiſite methods. A *Gleet*, for example, will ſometimes remain after the diſorder is cured; and muſt be treated with corroborants, and, if neceſſary, aſtringent injections; the cold bath, and a ſtrengthening diet.

VERDIGRIS.

Externally detergent, good againſt fungous fleſh.

VERTIGO.

SYMPTOMS. Objects, though at reſt, ſeem to turn round; dimneſs of ſight, and fear of falling.

TREATMENT. Bleed in the jugular, and cup in the back part of the head; bliſters kept open; a vomit and laxatives; then the nervous medicines, as pil. gum. caſtor, ſal c. c. &c. and chalybeate waters.

VINEGAR.

Cooling, antalkaline, antiſeptic ʒj. ad ʒſſ.

VINEGAR *diſtilled.* Ditto.

VINEGAR *Lithrage.*

Cooling, aſtringent, deobſtruent gut. x. ad ʒj.

VINEGAR *of Squills.*

Pectoral, diuretic, deobſtruent gut. x. ad ʒj.

VIPERS.

VIPERS.

Nutritive, corroborant, as food or in broth.

VIPERS *Fat.*

Externally for bites of vipers, alſo ophthalmic.

VITRIOL, *Blue.*

Eſcarotic externally. Alſo emetic ℈ſſ. ad ℈j. Corroborant gr. ¼ ad gr. j.

VITRIOL, *Green.*

As ſalt of ſteel.

VITRIOL, *White.*

Emetic ℈j. Aſtringent gr. iij. ad ℈ſſ. Externally cooling, aſtringent.

ULCERS.

TREATMENT. Dreſs them with proper digeſtives; and if they are fungous, apply an eſcharotic; if foul, mix red precipitate with the digeſtive, or uſe the mel Ægyptiacum, or tinct. myrrhæ; or elſe waſh with aq. phagedæn. or the like. Dry lint alone, in ſome caſes, is good. If callous, cut or eat away the calloſity. If the bone be carious, either ſcrape it, or make ſmall perforations to promote exfoliation; or dreſs with lint, either dry, or wetted with tinct. myrrhæ. If humours abound, give proper alteratives and purges; and if putridity appears, the bark and elixir of vitriol.

VOMICA, or *Abſceſs in the Lungs.*

SYMPTOMS. It is ſometimes a conſequence of pleuriſy;

pleurisy; cough, difficult breathing, even after the pain which preceded it goes off; slight shiverings, followed by heat; a quick weak pulse; hectic fever; wasting of the body; the patient cannot lie down but on the side affected.

TREATMENT. Gentle medicines of the turpentine kind, balsamics and diuretics, steams of hot water, with balsam. Tolu, benzoin, &c. received into the lungs; occasional laxatives, bleeding if inflammation, soft balsamic food, and gentle exercise.

VOMITING.

TREATMENT. If it ariseth from foulness of stomach (as bile, acidity, &c) a vomit will be useful; and afterwards, if necessary, a rhubarb or other gentle purge; and stomachics, magnesia, opiates, &c. according to circumstances. If from spasms, the saline draughts, and proper opiates; medicines of the nervous class, joined with laxatives; and if necessary, a blister to the back. If from inflammation, bleeding, cooling diluents and febrifuges, as the saline draughts with proper laxatives; and anodynes at discretion. If from weakness of the stomach, bark, bitters, or other corroborants; premising a vomit if judged necessary. Chalybeate waters are also proper. If the stomach be sore, as it is termed, the balsam. traumat. spermaceti, or other balsamics, are good. In vomitings, the best form of medicine is pills.

Vomiting

Vomitings are often ſymptomatic, as in fits of the gravel, pregnancy, &c. the original diſorder muſt, in thoſe caſes, claim the chief attention.

VOMITING *of Blood.* See *Blood.*

URINE *bloody.*

The treatment may be ſimilar to that preſcribed for the *Diabetes.*

URINE, *profuſe Diſcharge of*, or *Diabetes.*

TREATMENT. As this complaint ariſes from a relaxed ſtate of the ſphincter of the bladder, it muſt be cured by proper corroborant remedies, as bark, tinct. roſar. tinct. ſtypt. elix. vitriol, alum, bitters, and the like. Tinct. canthar. has been found efficacious, as hath alſo vitriol cærul. in doſes of half a grain, twice in a day. Exerciſe, and light, but ſtrengthening diet, are alſo proper.

URINE, *Suppreſſion of.*

Called *Iſcuria*, if total; *Strangury*, if but in part; and *Diſury*, if the latter be attended with heat; and are uſually occaſioned by inflammation or ſpaſms on the neck of the bladder, in conſequence of bliſters, or ſome other cauſe.

TREATMENT. Medicines with ol. amygd. and plenty of gum arabic, with opiates or camphire, if neceſſary. The body ſhould be kept open with gentle laxatives, and emollient clyſters; if neceſſary, bleed, foment the belly, and adviſe the warm bath. If caruncles in the urethra are the cauſe,

cauſe, bougies, introduced with proper caution, are ſerviceable.

UTERUS *inflamed*, &c. See *Womb*.

WARTS.

Touch them with ſome cauſtic or eſcarotic daily, paring off firſt the decayed part; or cut them off with ſciſſars, and touch the roots with blue vitriol, or the like. If it can conveniently be done, tie round the bottom a fine hair, or ſilk thread, and it will die away. The juice of celadine, or ſpurge rubbed over them, are eſteemed good.

WATER *Horſe-radiſh*.

Diuretic, deobſtruent ʒij. ad ℥ ſſ.

WATER, *Lime, ſimple*.

——————— *compound*.

Alterative, antiſcorbutic, antacid ʒiv. or more.

WATER *Phagedænic*.

To waſh foul ulcers.

WATER *Sapphirine*.

Detergent, aſtringent.

WATERS *ſimple, diſtilled*.

The virtues of their reſpective plants, &c. ʒij. ad ʒiv.

WATERS, *Spirituous diſtilled*.

The virtues of their reſpective ingredients ʒij. ad ʒj. Alſo cordial.

WATER

WATER *ſulphurated.*

Pectoral, cooling, &c. ʒſſ. ad ʒ j.

WATER *Tar.*

Alterative, deobſtruent, corroborant ʒ iv. ad ℔ſſ. bis die.

WATER, *Vitriolic, camphorated.*

Ophthalmic.

WATER, *Vitriol blue.*

Externally ſtyptic.

WAX.

Balſamic, antidyſenteric; externally healing.

WHEY, *Alum.*

Aſtringent ʒ iv. bis die. Externally aſtringent, cooling.

WHEY, *Scorbutic.*

ʒ iv. ad ℔ſſ. bis die.

WHITES. See *Fluor albus.*

WHITLOW.

TREATMENT ſimilar to that directed for *Boils* and *Abſceſſes.*

WINE *aloetic, alkaline.*

Deobſtruent, attenuant ʒ j. ad ʒ iij.

WINE *antimonial.*

Emetic ʒ ij. ad ʒ ſſ. Diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge gut. x. ad lx.

WINE

WINE *bitter.*

Stomachic ʒj. ad ʒiij. bis die.

WINE *Ipecacuanha.*

Emetic ʒss. ad ʒij.

WINE *of Millepedes.*

Diuretic, attenuant, deobstruent ʒj. ad ʒiij. bis die.

WINE, *Saffron.*

Cordial ʒij. ad ʒss.

WINE, *Steel.*

Deobstruent, corroborant ʒ ss. ad ʒ iij. bis die.

WINE, *Viper.*

Strengthening ʒij. ad ʒj.

WOMB *inflamed.*

Symptoms. Pulsation, pain, heat, and tumour in the part; fever, costiveness, pain on going to stool, and difficulty of making water.

Treatment. Bleeding, laxatives, emollient clysters, cooling febrifuges, diluting liquors, fomentations and poultices, &c. as in other inflammations. (See *Stomach*, *Bladder*, *Kidnies*, &c.)

If a *Cancer* succeeds, it must be palliated with gentle anodynes, occasional bleeding and laxatives; and proper detergent, or other injections.

WORMS.

Symptoms. Itching of the nose and anus; hunger,

ger, with ravenous appetite; nauſea; and gnawing pain in the ſtomach or inteſtines; fœtid breath; grinding of the teeth, and moaning in ſleep; intermitting weak pulſe, and hectic fever; faintings, and ſometimes convulſive fits; paleneſs; waſting of the fleſh. But there are ſeveral kinds of worms. Itching about the anus, with teneſmus, are ſigns of aſcarides, or ſmall thread worms. Sudden gripings about the navel, denote the common round worms. Gnawing pains in the ſtomach, and voraciouſneſs, the maw worms. And a weight in the belly, like the rolling of a ball, the teneâ, or tape worm.

TREATMENT. Fin filings, with rhubarb, or other proper aperient; ſæm. ſanton. calomel, æthiops, or other mecurials, every night; with a purge now and then. Indian pink-root ℈ſſ. in powder, or corallin. The infuſion of bears-foot leaves is eſteemed good; cabbage-tree bark has alſo been recommended. Aloes, wormwood, rue, ſavine, eſpecially in clyſters; and for the aſcarides, oil of olives, or the fumes of tobacco thrown up the rectum; for the tape worm, the male fern root ʒj. every hour for three times, and preſently after a ſtrong draſtic mercurial purge. See Dr. Simmons's ingenious pamphlet on the ſubject. Corroborants are proper after a courſe of anthelmintic medicines.

WORMWOOD.

In clyſters, vermifuge.

WORMWOOD *in Infusion.*

Stomachic, externally in fomentations discutient.

WORM *Seed.*

Vermifuge gr. v. ad ʒj. or more in infusion.

WOUNDS.

TREATMENT. Remove extraneous substances; and, if the wound be simple, close the lips with slips of sticking plaister, or the stitch if necessary; and apply lint, either dry, or in case of bleeding, wetted with bals. traumatic, &c. If necessary, bleed and purge; or give cordial, &c. according to circumstances. Dress with some mild digestive, or defensative; and if fungous flesh appears, use escarotics, afterwards cicatrize.

If there be loss of flesh, defend the part from the air with proper, mild, vulnerary dressings, while nature supplies the loss. In other respects (the future excepted) proceed as above. If an artery or vein be wounded or divided, apply styptics, ligatures, &c. according to circumstances. If a nerve be divided in part (as violent pain, convulsions, and dilirium will indicate) divide it intirely; as must also be the case with a tendon or artery in like circumstances If there be fever, bleed, purge, and give cooling febrifuges; and if inflammation, apply emollient poultices and fomentations. If the patient is low, and the wound does not go on kindly, bark, or other proper cordial and strengthening medicines, with suitable diet, should be prescribed.

TABULA

TABULA oſtendens, quâ proportione ſimplica medicamenta purgantia, narcotica, & mercurialia, in compoſitis, quibus occurrunt, continentur.

Pulvis e bolo compoſitus cum opio in gr. 45.	continet Opii gr. 1.
Pulvis e ſcammonio compoſitus in gr. 7.	continet Scammonii gr. 4.
Pulvis e ſenâ compoſitus in gr. 21.	continet Senæ gr. 8. Cryſtallorum tartari gr. 2. Scammoni gr. 2.
Pulvis e ſuccino compoſitus in gr. 40.	continet Opii gr. 1.
Species e ſcordio cum opio in gr. 45.	continent Opii gr. 1.
Pilulæ ex colocynthide ſimpliciores in ʒſſ.	continent ferè Scammonii ϑſſ. Colocynthidis ϑſſ.
Pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloe in ʒſſ.	continent ferè Aloes gr. 8. Scammonii gr. 8. Colocynthidis gr. 4.
Pilulæ mercuriales in gr. 28.	continent Argenti vivi gr. 15.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ ſaponaceæ in ℈ſſ.	continent ferè Opii gr. 1.
Pilulæ e ſtyrace in gr. $5\frac{4}{5}$.	continent Opii gr. 1.
Electarium e ſcammonio in ʒiſſ.	continet Scammonii gr. 1 5.
Electarium e ſcordio in ʒiii.	continet Opii gr. 1.
Confectio paulina in gr. 32.	continet Opii gr. 1.
Mithridatium, ſive confectio Damocratis in ʒſſ.	continet Opii gr. 1.
Philonium Londinenſe in gr. 36.	continet Opii gr. 1.
Theriaca Andromachi in gr. 75.	continet Opii gr. 1.

In Emplaſtro ex ammoniaco cum mercurio Argentum vivum eſt totius pars ferè quinta.

In Emplaſtro communi cum mercurio Argentum vivum eſt totius pars ferè quinta.

In Unguento cæruleo fortiori Argentum vivum eſt totius pars ferè tertia.

In Unguento cæruleo mitiori Argentum vivum eſt totius pars ferè quinta.

In Cerato mercuriali Argentum vivum eſt totius pars ferè quinta.

FINIS.

Med. Hist.
WZ
270
E46m
1791
c.1

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

NLM 00988671 2